

## Mubarak calls for Spanish support

MADRID (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Friday called on Spain to continue its support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and of "Israel's right to existence." Speaking to members of the Spanish parliament (Cortes), Mr. Mubarak said Spain should "join in its getting both sides to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of peace." Mr. Mubarak arrived in Madrid Thursday on a three-day official visit to Spain as the guest of King Juan Carlos. Madrid has never recognised Israel, but there are persistent rumours that establishment of diplomatic ties could come by next January when Spain enters the European Community. The ruling Spanish Socialist Party supports the Palestinian right to homeland. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has indicated on several occasions that recognition of Israel hinges on "a meaningful move" from Israel towards peace in the Middle East.

# Jordan Times

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## Mzali praises Jordanian stands

TUNIS (Petra) — Tunisian Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohammed Mzali has hailed the pan-Arab stands of His Majesty King Hussein and renewed Tunisia's appreciation of the stands of King Hussein, the people and government of Jordan in support of Tunisia in the Tunisian-Libyan dispute following the expulsion of Tunisian labourers from Libya. Mr. Mzali was speaking while receiving Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on Friday who conveyed to Mr. Mzali the greetings and appreciation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai for the role which the Tunisian government is playing at the Arab and international levels to serve Arab causes, unify Arab ranks and to support the Palestinian cause.

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## Summer time to end on Oct. 4

AMMAN (LT) — Jordan will switch back to winter time with effect from Friday, Oct. 4, according to a communiqué issued by the Prime Ministry on Thursday. The communiqué said that clocks will be put back by 60 minutes at midnight on Thursday, Oct. 3. Jordan's current summer time went into force on April 1.

## Body of assassinated journalist arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of assassinated Jordanian journalist Michel Nimri arrived in Amman from Athens on Friday, his friends said. Mr. Nimri, a publisher of the Anasira magazine, was shot dead in Athens last week. A Palestinian group which calls itself "Black September" claimed responsibility. A typewritten statement delivered to a foreign news agency in Beirut said that organisation killed Mr. Nimri because he "was a spy and an agent to Western intelligence." The body of the journalist will be buried today.

## IDB grants \$15m loan to Jordan

JEDDAH (Agencies) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will extend a credit of \$15 million to Jordan to finance the Kingdom's oil imports from Saudi Arabia under a foreign trade financing operation scheme. The loan was part of a \$134.7 million lending programme — benefiting 14 IDB member countries — approved at a meeting of the bank's board of executive directors here Wednesday. The four other countries to use IDB financial assistance to import oil are: Bangladesh (\$21 million), Morocco (\$20 million), Pakistan (\$20 million), and Turkey (\$20 million).

## S. Africa admits helping UNITA

PRETORIA (R) — The South African government said Friday for the first time publicly that it was supporting the Angolan rebel movement — UNITA. In a statement in Pretoria, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said South Africa aid to the UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, was "of a material, humanitarian and moral nature." (See page 8). On Wednesday, South Africa acknowledged that it has been helping right-wing guerrillas in Mozambique, which it had long denied doing.

## Israel to send Taba negotiators to Cairo

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's feuding leaders, divided on how to end a border dispute with Egypt, decided Friday to send a negotiating team to Cairo next week to seek new terms for settling the dispute, a government official said. The decision by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir amounted to a truce in their clash of wills that has shaken their coalition government (See page 2). Earlier this week Mr. Shamir vetoed an agreement that Mr. Peres reached with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to submit the border dispute to binding arbitration after six weeks of consultation talks.

# Thatcher ends visit, saying joint team will be received in London

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher concluded her official visit to Jordan on Friday by announcing that Britain has agreed to invite two senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representatives to hold talks with Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, in London in October.

Mrs. Thatcher told a press conference before ending her two-day official visit to Jordan that a major goal behind her visit was to show support for Jordan's efforts to promote peace in the Middle East. "I have therefore agreed that Mr. Howe will receive in London a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as soon as this can be arranged," she said.

The British prime minister named the two PLO representatives in the joint delegation as PLO Executive Committee members Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elias Khouri. Both Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri are independent PLO members and do not belong to any commando faction. The Jordanian side in the delegation will include Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Foreign Minister

Taher Al Masri.

Mrs. Thatcher said that the main reason behind choosing Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri to represent Palestine in the joint delegation was that both are known to be men of peace. "Both reject terror and violence and they personally seek a peaceful settlement to the Palestine problem, on the basis of relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions," she said. "I hope that this step will be seen as a fresh and constructive step to support King's peace initiative," she said. She said the King welcomed her move.

Mrs. Thatcher expressed hope that her move would break the current stalemate in the peace process by encouraging the U.S. administration to follow suit and meet with a proposed joint Palestinian-Jordanian del-

egation. "I hope that this would help the U.S. to arrange a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," the British premier said. The American administration so far has failed to meet with the proposed delegation and insist that such a meeting should lead to direct negotiations with Israel (See page 4).

The Palestinian side in the proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet U.S. officials was selected by the PLO leadership but did not include any PLO Executive Committee member.

Mrs. Thatcher's announcement went far beyond what the Americans are ready to accept yet. The U.S. refuses to talk to the PLO unless the organisation recognised Israel's right to exist.

"I hope that the U.S. would take a similar step to that one which I newly announced," in order to get that (U.S. joint delegation) meeting off the ground, Mrs. Thatcher said Friday.

Mrs. Thatcher differentiated between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet Mr. Howe and the proposed delegation which is expected to hold talks with the U.S. administration. She said: "We have chosen the names in our own way and it is up

(Continued on page 3)

# Kharg capacity 'severely' cut after Iraqi air raids

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi air raids on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal have severely reduced its operational capacity and raised fears of Iranian retaliation elsewhere in the Gulf, oil and shipping sources in the region said Friday.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said the latest attack on Thursday — the 10th in five weeks — largely destroyed the big "Sea Island" jetty, leaving possibly only two or three of Kharg's 14 loading berths intact.

Kharg handles most of Iran's oil exports which produce vital income for its war effort. Tehran has frequently threatened to seal the Gulf, through which a sizeable part of the West's oil passes, if its own oil shipments are stopped.

In Tehran, the official news agency IRNA said Iran seized two more cargo ships, the Cyprus-flag "Mathildalia" and the Japanese "Togomaru" to check for goods destined for Iraq.

This brings to at least seven the number of ships detained this month by Iran in or near the 25-mile-wide Strait of Hormuz separating Iran and Oman at the entrance to the Gulf.

Iran said on Friday "several" of its warplanes bombed Iraqi electric power installations in north-eastern Iraq.

IRNA quoted a military communiqué as saying the Iranian jets hit the power stations at the Dikam dam Friday morning, "inflicting heavy damage," to them.

The aircraft returned safely to base, the communiqué added.

Iraq, however, denied the Iranian claim. An Iraqi military spokesman told the Iraqi News Agency the two Iranian planes penetrated the Iraqi border in the northern sector but Iraqi "defences intercepted them and forced them to flee without allowing them to reach their targets."

INA quoted the spokesman as describing the Iranian claims as "lies" and said they were aimed at alleviating the "psychological impact" of the Kharg attacks.

Iraq said on Thursday its warplanes destroyed an oil loading dock on the exposed Western side of Kharg, which lies about 25 kilometres east of the Iranian mainland and 200 kilometres southeast of Iraq in the northern Gulf. Iraqi Air Force Commander

Air Marshal Hameed Sha'aban, quoted by the Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra, said the raid was "a finishing-off blow which cut off all the arteries in Kharg... it closed all the doors."

Reports from vessels in the Kharg area on Friday indicated 99 per cent of the "Sea Island" jetty, which could take two 500,000-deadweight-tonne (dwt) tankers and two of 250,000 dwt, had been destroyed and said smoke and flames were visible from 50 kilometres away.

The vessels reported that a fully-laden tanker, probably the 112,458-gross-tonne North Korean "Son Bong", was ablaze at the terminal after its pumping station was hit.

In London, Lloyd's intelligence department reported the Son Bong had sunk.

IRNA said on Thursday that two Korean sailors were killed when a tanker it named as San Bong was set on fire.

Thursday's raid was thought to have been the first on the "Sea Island" since the latest wave of Iraqi air strikes started on Aug. 15.

## Katyusha lands in Galilee

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A Katyusha rocket fired from Lebanon exploded in a Jewish settlement in the northern Galilee on Friday, the fifth attack in the past month, the Israeli army said.

Like previous attacks this year, there were no reports of casualties or damage, the army said.

Israel launched its 1982 invasion of Lebanon with the goal of driving commandos out of range of the frontier. Last month Israel, which has hundreds of military advisers and plainclothes agents in South Lebanon, raided three villages there in retaliation for rocket attacks. But there had been no let up in the rocket attacks.

Later on Friday, gunners of the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) shelled the South Lebanon market town of Nabatieh and nearby villages, killing a woman and a seven-year-old boy, Associated Press reporters said in telephone dispatches. The barrage was in apparent retaliation for resistance attacks

# 90 dead, 340 hurt in Tripoli fighting

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The toll in six days of militia battles in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli rose to 90 dead and 340 wounded Friday as new fighting convulsed the city, police said.

Police said at least eight combatants were killed and 45 other people, 24 civilians and 21 militiamen, were wounded in house-to-house fighting in the heart of the city.

Among the wounded were two women and eight children aged between three and 13, police added. The casualties raised the known toll since Sunday to at least 90 killed and 340 wounded.

Night-long assaults between Arabians Knights militiamen of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) and the Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) fighters dragged on throughout the day.

The fighting raged despite futile efforts by political leaders to get the factions to observe a ceasefire called Thursday. It is the 13th truce violated since fighting for control of the city broke out Sunday.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami later flew to Tripoli, his hometown, in an attempt to mediate an end to the bloodletting in the city 80 kilometres north of Beirut.

Mr. Karami, who has appealed for Syrian intervention to end Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war, earlier talked by telephone with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, aides reported. But they gave no details.

The city remained paralysed. Shops, banks, schools and business have been closed since Sunday. The fighting has caused acute shortages of bread, milk and other supplies. Electricity has been cut off since the battles erupted Sunday.

Press reports that the two militias were suffering much heavier casualties but were refusing to disclose them could not be immediately confirmed.

Mr. Karami appealed to the fighters to end "these eternal conflicts," and Mr. Khaddam for "effective and substantial action" to save the city from tragedy.



His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher upon her departure from Aqaba after a two-day visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

# King sends cable of sympathy to Mexico over earthquake disaster

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Friday sent a cable to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid expressing "deep pain" at the earthquake disaster which hit Mexico on Thursday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Friday.

In his cable, the King asked President de la Madrid to convey his deep condolences to the families of the earthquake's victims.

Following is the King's cable to President de la Madrid: "I was deeply pained to learn of the natural calamity that befell Mexico. The government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan join me in expressing our deep sorrow on this tragedy. Our thoughts are with you and your friendly people at this moment of distress."

"We kindly ask Your Excellency to convey our sincere condolences to the families of the bereaved. We pray to the Almighty to protect your country and safeguard its people."

Reports said at least 1,000 people were feared dead after the massive quake hit Mexico City and quoted officials as saying the final death toll could run into thousands.

"Mexico has been hit with the force of a mighty blow from hell," said one television reporter after the killer quake devastated up to one third of Mexico City. High-rise apartments, schools,

hotels and a cathedral collapsed as the earthquake beneath the Pacific Ocean struck just before Thursday's morning rush-hour.

Within three minutes, the centre of the capital looked like a war zone. The earthquake, measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale, was Mexico's worst this century and cut an 800,000 square-kilometre swathe of destruction from coast to coast.

Mayor Ramon Aguirre said on television that the unofficial toll stood at about 1,000 people. Earlier press reports, quoting rescue workers, said 3,000 people were killed.

Buildings probed through tonnes of rubble in the shattered city looking for survivors under the remains of more than 150 buildings.

Television reported heavy damage to highways and railways. Communications remained erratic.

Airlines were told not to fly over the city in case vibrations brought down tottering buildings.

Rescue workers begged residents to stay silent so they could track down the cries of survivors still trapped in the rubble. Troops and police, deployed on Thursday to prevent looting, threw a cordon around the city centre. (Quake turns Mexico City into war zone, page 8)

Thousands of people were made homeless by the quake with

survivors painting a grim picture of devastation and chaos. A thick pall of dust and smoke, punctured by flames from many fires hung over the city.

American tourist Dale Zonai, who escaped injury and later flew out to Miami, said: "As we drove to the airport to catch our flight, we were dodging boulders as big as cars and houses that were rolling down off the mountains."

Reuters correspondents across the city described how many tall buildings had crumbled while others leaned precariously to one side.

Rescuers dug frantically through scores of crushed buildings Friday, searching for an estimated 1,000 people entombed by the quake.

The earthquake levelled cathedrals, schools, hospitals, hotels and scores of other buildings. There were no damage estimates, but the government said Mexico City, where 18 million people live, and four coastal states — Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco and Michoacan — were hardest hit by the 7:18 a.m. (1318 GMT) quake.

In Washington, the State Department said early Friday President Ronald Reagan sent a message to President de la Madrid and Secretary of State George Shultz sent one to the Mexican foreign minister, offering full U.S. assistance.

Reagan said the quake was "one of the most devastating natural disasters in the history of the world." He said the U.S. would provide "whatever assistance we can."

Full text of Mr. Murphy's statement to the House appears on page 4.

# Britain, Jordan sign £270m arms deal

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Britain signed on Thursday a £270 million (\$360 million) arms deal. The deal, which was contained in an agreement of understanding, was signed by Minister of Finance Hannah Odeh and British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles in the presence of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and British Premier Margaret Thatcher.

The arms sale, a major outcome of a two-day official visit by Mrs. Thatcher, followed a 90-minute meeting between the British premier and Prime Minister Rifai.

Reuters quoted British officials as saying that the deal included military vehicles, engineering equipment, radio communications equipment, patrol, craft, ground and airborne warfare equipment.

The U.S. is the main supplier of weapons to Jordan but King Hussein has repeatedly expressed a desire to diversify Jordan's sources of arms supplies.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is currently trying to convince the Congress to pass a proposed arms sale to Jordan. Mr. Reagan is facing a strong opposition, basically organised by the pro-Israeli lobby.

A high-ranking State Department official told the House of Representatives subcommittee on Wednesday that President Reagan would soon announce plans to sell advanced American fighter planes and anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan.

Faced with opposition from virtually all of the dozen Congressmen at the hearing, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said, "The United States must be prepared to respond to the defence needs of those willing to take risks for peace."

"A Jordan arms package would improve Jordan's military capability to deter potential aggression," he said. "It would also demonstrate to those who want to block peace and question the seriousness of American staying power in the search for peace."

Full text of Mr. Murphy's statement to the House appears on page 4.

# Extremism will prevail in Mideast in absence of peace, Hassan says

## 2-day Euro-Arab talks on regional security end

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said on Friday the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord represents the last hope to restore peace in the region and to curb "extremist actions prevailing in the absence of peace."

Addressing the closing session of a two-day seminar attended by Arab and European intellectuals and researchers, the Crown Prince urged European countries to undertake a more active role in the international arena to bring about a solution to the Palestinian question and other critical problems in the Middle East.

"On the Arab side we assert that Europe can do something or at least withdraw abstention in issues related to the interest of the region."

In the two-day symposium

Arab World and change its attitude on human rights to be more selective," the Crown Prince told the seminar, organised by the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum (ATF).

Prince Hassan, chairman of the ATF, said the stalemate in the peace process gave "extremist parties" from both the Arabs and the Israelis to perpetrate inhuman actions. "Promotion of centrism (moderation) has suffered on the hand of extremism," the Crown Prince said.

The seminar, the second session in a series of Euro-Arab dialogue aims at correcting the mutual distortion of images of Arabs and Europeans, reducing negative stereotypes, involving youth in the dialogue process and overcoming crisis that face the two communities.

(Continued on page 5)

# Hernu resigns, secret service chief fired in Greenpeace affair

PARIS (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu resigned Friday and the head of the secret

service was fired in the most serious political crisis to hit President Francois Mitterrand since his election in 1981.

Mr. Hernu gave his resignation to Prime Minister Laurent Fabius who announced in a letter to Mr. Mitterrand the sacking of Admiral

Pierre Lacoste, head of the General Directorate for External Security (DGSE), over the Rainbow Warrior affair.

# Juiles named to succeed Hernu

PARIS (R) — Paul Juiles, France's housing minister since 1982, was named on Friday by the Elysee Palace to succeed Charles Hernu as defence minister.

Mr. Juiles, 43, is a Socialist Party militant with a background as an engineer in the oil industry. He is the son of an officer. The Elysee said he would be replaced as housing minister by Transport Minister Jean Anroux.

# Secrecy shrouds arms talks

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators have begun a third round of talks on nuclear and space weapons, partly to prepare for the upcoming superpower summit. The new talks are already cloaked in the secrecy that surrounded the first two rounds.

The customary arrival statements by the two chief envoys at Geneva airport carried at best hints of the problems facing the talks, which resumed Thursday with a two-hour meeting.

## INSIDE

- \* U.S. rules out bowing to kidnappers' demands, page 2
- \* Syria relaxes border procedures for Jordanians, page 3
- \* Crown Prince outlines threats to peace in Mideast, page 4
- \* D.H. Lawrence's 100th birthday celebrated with a grudge, page 5
- \* Spinks to fight Holmes, page 6
- \* World Bank plans to increase lending to poor states, page 7
- \* Pretoria announces pull-out from Angola, page 8



## U.S. rules out bowing to kidnappers' pressure

WASHINGTON (R) — A Muslim group in Lebanon has threatened to kill six U.S. hostages unless Washington presses Kuwait to free 17 condemned prisoners, but the United States has ruled out bowing to "terrorist" pressure.

The threat to the Americans was disclosed in a news briefing Thursday by the Reverend Benjamin Weir, who was released on Saturday after nearly 500 days as a hostage in Lebanon.

"They would go so far as to execute their hostages," Rev. Weir told a news conference, citing a verbal message to the U.S. government his captors had given him before he was released.

White House spokesman Edward Djerejian, responding to the threat, told reporters: "As a matter of policy, this administration will not pressure other governments to make concessions to terrorists... to give in to the demands of terrorists would only encourage future acts of terrorism."

He said Washington, seeking release of the hostages through diplomatic channels, was always willing to negotiate.

The 17 condemned prisoners in Kuwait, Islamic radicals, were convicted for December 1983 bombings aimed at the U.S. and French embassies and other targets.

A senior official said Thursday that Washington took the death threat against the U.S. hostages very seriously, although he knew of no deadline for the threatened executions.

Rev. Weir, a 61-year-old Presbyterian minister, told reporters his captors had also threatened to seize other U.S. hostages if the demand was not met.

He declined to identify his captors, although a shadowy group, calling itself Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility after his May 8, 1976 abduction. Other reports attributed his kidnapping to the Shi'ite Party of God organisation.

Rev. Weir said he had seen four of the U.S. hostages on Saturday but had no information on the

well-being of the other two — diplomat William Buckley and American University of Beirut Librarian Peter Kilburn.

He said the four he had seen, who appeared in good health, were American University Professor Thomas Sutherland and University Hospital Director, David Jacobson. Associated Press Correspondent Terry Anderson, and Roman Catholic Priest Martin Jenco of the Catholic Relief Services Organisation.

The senior White House official said Washington believed that all six hostages were alive.

Rev. Weir looked well in his press appearance and said he had on the whole been treated with respect while in captivity.

Citing his captors' warnings, he said "Window of opportunity" during which release of the six could be negotiated would not last long.

The senior White House official said "third parties" including Syria might be able to help secure their release.

Washington had kept Rev. Weir's release a secret until Wednesday so as not to jeopardize what appeared at one point to be the likely release of some other hostages. Those hopes were dashed when unnamed parties "did not deliver," the senior official said.

He said Washington had not negotiated Rev. Weir's release, and took a face value "that he was released to convey a message."

Rev. Weir said he had been released on Saturday after only about an hour's notice. He went to the U.S. embassy in Beirut, American officials arranged air transport, and he met his wife and four grown children in Norfolk, Virginia.

He was "debriefed" by U.S. off-

icials at a military compound in Norfolk.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said of Rev. Weir's release:

"We obviously watched Rev. Weir's press conference with a great deal of interest and enormous sympathy. What he and his family, as well as the other hostages and their families, have been put through cannot be justified in any way. We will review Reverend Weir's suggestions carefully and will continue to do everything possible, consistent with U.S. policy, to obtain the expeditious release of the remaining six hostages."

"Our policy with regard to making deals with terrorists is well known and has not changed," according to Mr. Kalb. "We, of course, are always willing to negotiate to protect the safety of American citizens. But to give in to the demands of hostage-takers would only encourage further acts and could lead to the taking of additional hostages."

"We have been — and continue to be — in touch with numerous individuals and governments in an effort to obtain the hostages' release," Mr. Kalb said. "Those holding the captives are well aware of our position. We continue to believe quiet diplomacy is the best way to proceed."

Families of four hostages met privately with Rev. Weir after the news conference to receive messages and letters and to hear Rev. Weir describe his meetings with their loved ones.

"I think we got a sense of the compassion that all of them felt with each other," said Peggy Say, sister of Terry Anderson. "I'm just very very pleased to know that they do have each other. They're in reasonably good health and they're not being brutalised. That means a lot."

Sue Franceschini, sister of the Reverend Lawrence Jenco said: "It was very reassuring" to know that her brother had been with the other hostages and that Rev. Weir was "very well-informed."

## British premier visits Baqa'a Refugee Camp

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

BAQA'A — Visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Thursday told Palestinian dignitaries representing the Baqa'a Camp refugees that her government voiced total support for His Majesty King Hussein's peace initiative, aimed at securing a permanent and peaceful solution to the Palestine problem.

Mrs. Thatcher made these comments during her visit to the camp, 20 kilometres north of Amman, in which more than 60,000 Palestinian refugees reside.

"We will do all what we can in order to help push forward any peaceful negotiations," the British premier told her audience, who gathered at the Camp's Youth Activities Centre.

"You have heard much talk of Arab-Israeli settlement to the Palestine problem, but you should help support any peaceful negotiations to secure results to the problem," she emphasised.

Mrs. Thatcher explained that Britain does not believe in settling the Palestine problem through "terrorism, but rather peace."

The British premier, who accompanied her Baqa'a tour by her counterpart, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, Mr. Denis Thatcher, British Ambassador to Amman John Coles and a number of her aides.

Upon her arrival at the camp, she was received by the camp's Youth Activities Centre supervisor, Dr. Nabil Al Hirsch, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kanan, Under Secretary at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatani, Baqa'a Governor Mijhem Al Khreish and a number of the camp's dignitaries.

"I have read a lot about this camp," she said, "but the size of the problem is indicated by the fact that its population has increased from 36,000 in 1968, to 69,000 in 1984. yet this is only one of the ten refugee camps in Jordan."

Mrs. Thatcher was making these remarks in response to ap-

peals and remarks of the camp which were stated by Dr. Hirsch, who spoke at the outset of the meeting. Dr. Hirsch pointed out that the camp's problems were mainly caused by the budget deficit in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), who mainly operates all refugee camps in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

In addition, the camp faces a lot of hygiene and basic health conditions problems since most of the sewerage systems are still open, potable water does not reach each house and most of the camp's sub-roads are not asphalted, "not failing to mention the resident's poor living conditions."

UNRWA, had to cut down on some of its expenses and programmes since the agency had a \$20,000 million budget deficit. UNRWA also offers the camp's citizens basic health and education care and donates financial help to a number of the hardship cases.

Mrs. Thatcher said she has seen the living conditions of the camp's refugees, yet "I marvel at the children's cheerfulness."

She promised that her government will try to do its best to help "you and your children to be brought up with education and health."

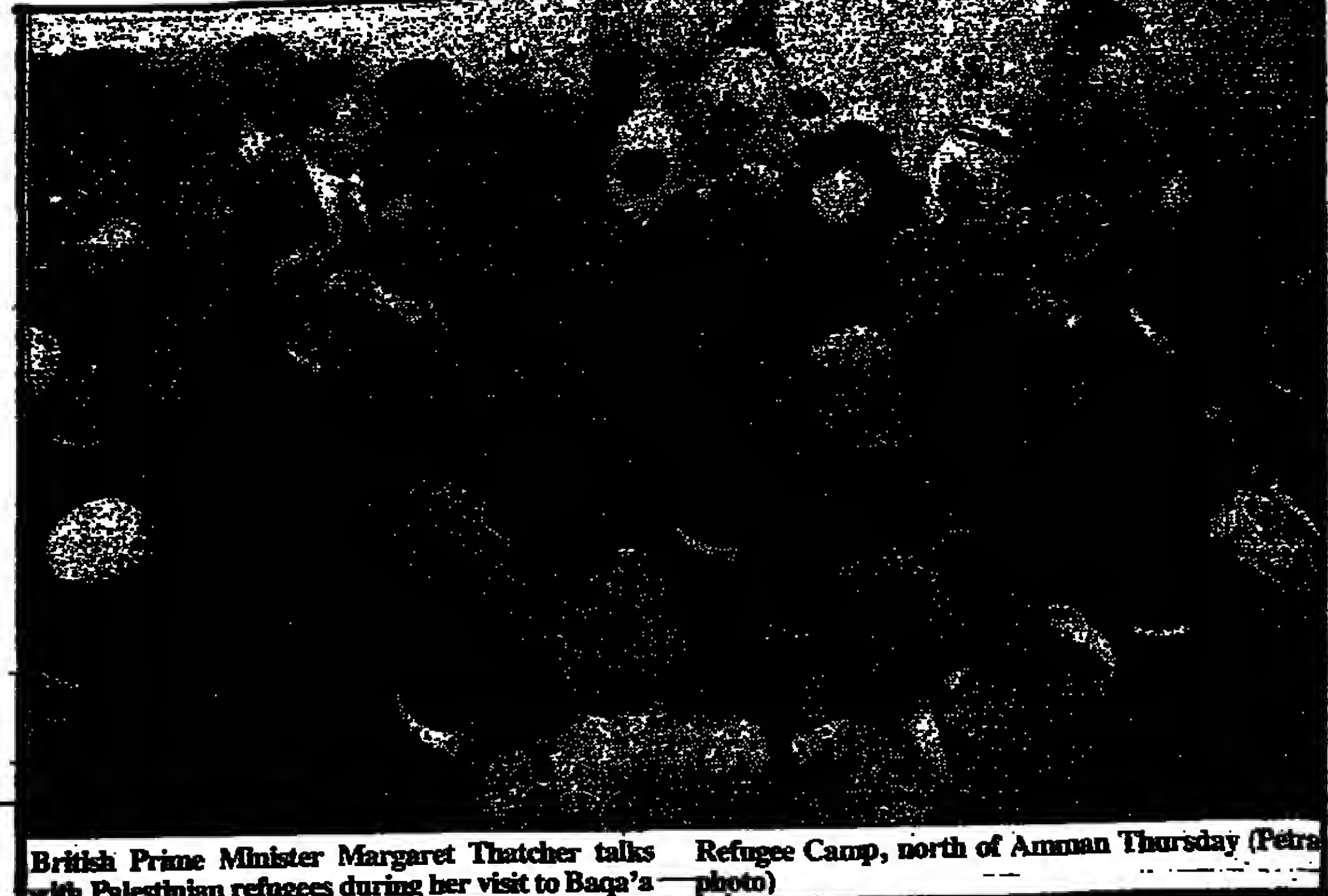
Last year, Britain donated \$8,000,000 to UNRWA, and more to other working agencies in Lebanon," Mrs. Thatcher said.

In his speech, Dr. Hirsch explained that the camp was set up in 1968 as an emergency camp to secure a permanent residence for displaced Palestinians. Since then, the camp became the refugees' permanent residence and was even enlarged due to the results of the Israeli aggression.

But Dr. Hirsch pointed out that all Palestinian residents in this camp believe "that camps are no substitutes for our homeland."

Blaming Israel and the U.S. for the refugee's drastic situation he said "Israel is not the only one responsible for our agony, but rather all countries who offer aid to Israel, including the U.S."

These same countries who help Israel also do not help in their contributions to UNRWA's budget, he added.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talks with Palestinian refugees during her visit to Baqa'a — photo

As Mrs. Thatcher was leaving the centre, a resident of the camp urged her to "extend Britain's helping hand to all Arabs."

Mahmoud Abu El Ruzz, an employee at the Islamic Hospital told Mrs. Thatcher, "we welcome any peace solution," but we need more support for the Jordanian-Palestinian Feb. 11 agreement for a joint action to seek a just and everlasting solution to the Palestine problem.

During Mrs. Thatcher's visit to the camp, she walked in a number of its streets and talked to some of the residents who explained to her their poor living conditions and aspirations. The visit was according to some residents "a great historic event."

The Baqa'a streets were packed with thousands of bare-foot children, aged men, and women dressed in their national Palestinian costumes, who lined up in queues, under the sun's heat, waiting for their guest's arrival, which was delayed for 55 minutes.

Tens of banners and national flags of Jordan and Britain dec-

orated the camp's walls and houses. Some of the slogans read, "Your contribution to UNRWA's budget will help us," another said "Our main goal is to return to our homeland."

The children of the martyrs from the camp presented Mrs. Thatcher with the Masjed Al Aqsa, which was a fine mother of pearl art work, and another lady presented her with a national Palestinian costume, on behalf of the residents.

The visit of Mrs. Thatcher to the Baqa'a Camp, the largest refugee camp in Jordan drew mixed reactions from the camp's residents. Some were "too excited" since they said "it was a historical visit," while others like Mr. Ruzz thought it was a very brief visit since "we wanted to discuss more things and in an open manner," but Mr. Ruzz declined to elaborate further.

"We need more support for the Feb. 11 accord said another, while Mr. M. Salameh said we hope Mrs. Thatcher will recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Salameh also hoped that Britain will not more use any U.N. vetoes against us since we have a lot of our rights that need to be settled.

On their way back to Amman, both premiers and the accompanying delegation stopped at the Al-Lawziyyen Madafa-meeting place, which was especially erected to welcome them. A 60 metre tent, with two fire furnaces to prepare Arabic coffee and more than 100 members of the Lawzi tribe were gathered to meet both prime ministers.

Mrs. Thatcher told her audience that it was a great pleasure for her to be in Jordan and she hoped that the links between Jordan and Britain will keep alive and well.

Mrs. Thatcher's words were translated into Arabic by Miss Bassima Al Lawzi, who is the daughter of Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Mr. Mifteh Al Lawzi, sheikh of the tribe and a former member of the now-defunct National Consultative Council (NCC), later presented Mrs. Thatcher with an Arabian horse.

The brown stallion named from the camp "salam", which means peace in Arabic, was presented to Mrs. Thatcher along with a certificate to prove his origin and breed.

But the British premier, who thanked the Lawzi family for their kind gesture, later said she could not take the stallion to England.

"He will be happy to stay here with you, you will take good care of him, but I will take his certificate and a picture of him, which I shall put in my office," in 10 Downing Street, she said.

She later wrote a message in the tribe's guest book to commemorate her visit.

Sheikh Mifteh Al Lawzi told the Jordan Times that the tribe knew beforehand that Mrs. Thatcher will not be able to take the horse with her to England. "Mr. Rifai told us two days ago that she will not take it, but we had no other choice, but to proceed with our gesture and to erect the Madafa in Jubeiha, on the outskirts of Amman."

Earlier Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher paid a visit to the Martyr's Monument and was met by Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and other senior army officers.

The army band played the national anthems of Jordan and Britain and Mrs. Thatcher toured the various sections of the monument. She inspected items that relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt.

Later she watered the "tree of life" in the premises and signed the visitors' register.

Mrs. Thatcher was presented with a token gift by Sharif Zaid. The British prime minister was accompanied on the visit by her husband Denis Thatcher, British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles and the British military attaché in Amman.

Later, Mr. Thatcher paid a visit to the Jordan Civil Aviation Authority.

## Saunders: Key issue is whether Israelis, Palestinians want to make peace

WASHINGTON (USA) — Harold Saunders, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said on Sept. 18 that the main issue in the Middle East is not whether a key U.S. official meets with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, but whether Israelis and Palestinians will make peace with each other.

Mr. Saunders said speculation about whom Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, might meet with is too often used as a "sideshow or a smokescreen for those who don't want to negotiate at all."

Addressing a symposium on the Middle East, Mr. Saunders said that to achieve peace "the Arabs must present an offer of peace" and they must believe "they will get something out of the negotiations which will give the Pal-

estian's a sense of identity."

Another panelist, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne, said "The only way to achieve peace in the Middle East is to tell the Arabs, if you want peace with Israel, then sit down and negotiate." He added that if there is no peace in the region, it is not because his country does not want it. As evidence, he cited Israel's peace treaty with Egypt.

(Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Sayed Abdul Raouf Al Reddy, also planned to serve on the panel, but cancelled because of a trip to the United States by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.)

The lively debate on Middle East peace prospects took place on Capitol Hill at a reunion of Americans who have travelled to Israel through the Washington-based Project Interchange, a division

of the American-Israel Friendship League, organised a panel of experts to discuss the subject on the seventh anniversary of the Camp David accord.

The 50 alumni, who all travelled to Israel sometime in the past three years on 10-day seminars through Project Interchange, are congressional aides, community leaders or policy makers. Those attending the symposium came to Washington — at their own expense — for the opportunity to analyse the future prospects for peace in the Mideast.

They heard Mr. Saunders say peace prospects have been stalled "because leaders have not given priority to the steps necessary for resumption of negotiations." He said he believes negotiations could be arranged "quite quickly if the politicians said, 'Do it.' Mr. Saunders said, "The strategy for resuming negotiations must be a political strategy not a diplomatic or legal strategy."

Dr. Naomi Chazan, who is a professor of Near Eastern and African affairs at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, said she cannot remember "a more confusing or bewildering period in Arab-Israeli or Israeli domestic politics."

She said she senses both movement and polarisation in Israel and in the surrounding countries. Chazan said some risks must be taken or "nothing will happen with the peace process," and she warned that there is a "time factor involved."

In the question-and-answer period Ambassador Roseme was critical of Mr. Yasser Arafat, suggesting that he represents "a faction of what was once the PLO." Now, Roseme contended, he "does not represent anyone." Saunders countered by saying that Mr. Arafat does represent the

Palestinians and that the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) represents the mainstream of the Palestinian movement. After Roseme said Arafat was a terrorist, Mr. Saunders reminded him that the Zionists once engaged in terrorism for their own political purposes.

Mr. Saunders said there are deep psychological issues to overcome in the region. It is important for the Palestinians and the Israelis to recognise and understand each other's suffering and to acknowledge that they are both "victims of history," he said.

Roseme said solutions can be reached after a series of negotiations, among Jews and negotiations between Arab states. "Everything can be solved," he said, "if the Arabs would sit down and negotiate with us."

Mr. Saunders asked Roseme if his government would negotiate

with Mr. Arafat if Mr. Arafat were willing to accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Roseme said his government "won't deal with the PLO." Mr. Saunders' response was "Then Israel is not ready to negotiate." Chazan interjected by saying that many Israelis on both the left and the right would accept negotiations if the Palestinians would recognise Israel's right to exist.

Asked if Israel could move the peace process forward unilaterally, Roseme said he did not think unilateral action would solve anything. He added, "Everything should only be achieved by consensus in negotiations with the Palestinians."

The solution must involve the Jordanians, Israelis and Palestinians giving "each the full expression of their own identity," according to Mr. Saunders.

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19:00 ..... Progress Review  
19:30 ..... News Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Television's Programmes  
22:00 ..... Progress on the locally published books

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... German Programme  
18:30 ..... Les amants du monde  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Le vent du large  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Pop Session  
21:00 ..... Saturday Variety Show  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Feature Film: Passion

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09:00 ..... Pop Session  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
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11:00 ..... News Bulletin  
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12:00 ..... Music  
12:30 ..... Concert Hour  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
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### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITION

"An exhibition of great works of Victor Hugo, daily at the French Cultural Centre."

"A special painting exhibition by a number of modern artists, organised by the Jordanian Club, at Petra Bank Gallery, Wadi Sagar (daily 09:00-14:00 and 16:00-19:00)"

#### CINEMA

"Les Misérables" part one — at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### PLAY

"A Doll's House" by Henrik Ibsen daily at 7:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### VIDEO

"V. Hugo, L'homme de l'ouest" at 4:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610287

American Centre, Tel. 641520

British Council, Tel. 636147/8

French Cultural Centre, Tel. 637009

Goethe Institute, Tel. 641995

Soviet Cultural Centre, Tel. 624023

Spanish Cultural Centre, Tel. 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre, Tel. 637777

Haya Ara Centre, Tel. 665195

Husseini Youth Club, Tel. 667181/6

Y.W.C.A., Tel. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A., Tel. 664251

Amman Municipal Library, Tel. 637111

University of Jordan Library, Tel. 643355

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qala (Clared Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.



## King donates JD 15,000 to Sudanese relief fund

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has donated JD 15,000 from his own income to promote a national campaign for collecting contributions for the relief of Sudanese refugees and drought victims.

The donation follows public appeal for contributions by the National Jordanian Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese people which was formed on Tuesday and a call by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to all Arabs and Muslims urging them to extend help and aid to alleviate the sufferings of the Sudanese people who are still facing drought and famine.

Crown Prince Hassan visited

Sudan last week and on his return he publicly appealed for aid and relief for Sudan.

The committee said that it has already started collecting financial and in-kind contributions through banks and voluntary societies and added that provincial governors around the country have embarked on arrangements to assist the campaign in their regions.

In response to the appeals, the Royal Society of Fine Arts has called on all plastic artists in Jordan to participate in a Grand Exhibition to be held by the Jordan National Gallery and the Royal Cultural Centre in aid of famine victims of Sudan.

## Hussein watches Italian aerobics performance

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday watched an aerobics performance at Amman Airport presented by the Freccia Tricolori team of the Italian Air Force. The team flew Aer Macchi MB 339 A planes which are currently used by the Italian Air Force both for training and for operational missions.

The show was also attended by the King's eldest son Prince Abdullah, Chief Chamberlain Prince

Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, several ambassadors accredited to Jordan, military attaches and senior army officers.

Following the show, the King met and shook hands with the ten pilots and team members and exchanged token gifts on the occasion. The aerobics team will perform another show at Mafrq on Sunday.

## Two children die as van hits kindergarten bus

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two young children were killed and 17 others were injured in a road accident involving a mini bus owned by a kindergarten school in Amman and a van.

The boy and girl who were killed were among 19 other children riding in a bus taking them home from school when it was hit by a fast-moving baker's van. The bus driver was blamed for the accident because at the time he was coming out of a side street on to the main

road when his vehicle was hit by the van. The injured children were rushed to hospital.

In another development, a 25-year-old man, identified only as A, shot and killed his sister and her husband in their home at Hashimi Shamali, according to local press reports. Police sources did not reveal any details about the incident except that the two bodies were taken to the University of Jordan Hospital and that the assailant had been apprehended.

## Jordan, Egypt sign memo on cooperation in air transport

AMMAN (Petra) — Egypt and Jordan will increase and promote cooperation in air transport and both sides have decided to consider flights between the two countries by their respective national airlines as domestic air travel, thereby exempting such flights from navigation fees and all other related taxes.

The bases for cooperation were contained in a memorandum of understanding which both countries signed in Amman on Thursday in implementation of an earlier agreement on air transport.

The memo also provides for the concerned Egyptian authorities to find shorter air routes for the benefit of the national airlines in both countries with a view to reducing expenses and saving travel time. The document also urged both

sides to exchange expertise and visits by delegations from both airlines.

The memorandum was signed by Mr. Khaled Mohammad Ali, the director general of the Jordan Civil Aviation Authority, and by ... .. Omman Ziko, director general of the Egyptian Civil Aviation Corporation. The signing ceremony followed talks between the two sides which were conducted over the past two days.

Meanwhile, it was announced here Thursday that a delegation from the Free Zones Corporation (FZC) will leave for Egypt Saturday on a 10-day visit. The delegation will look into Egypt's experience in free zones and will tour free zone areas in Cairo, Port Said, Suez, Ismailia and Alexandria.

## Thatcher leaves after two-day visit

(Continued from page 1)

to the United States to decide on the names that are included in the list submitted to Washington, which will make up the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Replying to a question on whether the new British step means that the British government is recognising the PLO, Mrs. Thatcher said: "Certainly not."

"I have clearly stated that I will not support violence and Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri are Palestinians who represent their side in the joint delegation." Both Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri were not available for comment.

Mrs. Thatcher emphasised that the British step should not be considered as an empty gesture, "It was on the part of London. 'If it was an empty gesture I would not have taken it. I mainly took it to support King Hussein's peace initiatives," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher attributed the current deadlock in the Middle East peace process to the failure of the U.S. and the joint delegation to define the purpose of the planned meeting, which was believed to take place during U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's visit to the area in August.

"The purpose of their meeting has not yet been defined, but I hope that this fresh step will help the U.S. to follow our initiative, and meet their own Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," the British premier said.

Mrs. Thatcher also referred to the Palestinian list which was submitted by Jordan to the U.S. and which includes suggested persons to represent the Palestinian side in the joint delegation.

"The Americans have already indicated that two names (of the list) will be accepted," she said. "Therefore, chose two more

names from those that have been submitted," the British premier suggested. According to press reports the U.S. has accepted the names of Hana Seniora and Fayed Abu Rahmeh, who are from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mrs. Thatcher underlined the importance of taking the first step in the suggested peace initiative and said: "Once the first step has been made, the other steps will go ahead." She did not elaborate.

But she said a lot of steps have been envisaged earlier, but none of them will go ahead unless the first step takes place.

Mrs. Thatcher expressed hope that the PLO would accept Security Council Resolution 242 and abandon "terrorism" after the first step has been completed "since this will open a lot of future possibilities."

"If the first step goes ahead very quickly, one hopes that the PLO will find it possible to accept U.N. Resolution 242 and other similar resolutions and to abandon terrorism." And if that happens, it will open up all kinds of possibilities," she said.

Presses questioned the British leader whether her announcement was studied before, or whether it was enhanced during her current visit and talks with King Hussein. She replied: "I have considered the announcement for some weeks and this has enabled me to make such an announcement now."

She also said that it was Britain's custom to let the Americans know what Britain has planned, but explained that she had not received the American reaction to her new step. "But the U.S. knew in advance of Britain's decision to extend this new invitation," she said.

While voicing concern that the Middle East peace process was advancing very slowly, Mrs. Tha-

His Majesty King Hussein, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn

Shaker Friday inspect troops and units of the Third Armoured Division (Petra photo)

## Syria relaxes border procedures as joint commerce talks open in Damascus

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — The Syrian authorities have relaxed travel procedures and formalities for Jordanians passing through the border post of Der'aa from and to Jordan. Mr. Hamdi Al Tabba'a, the president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, announced here Thursday.

Mr. Tabba'a was speaking following talks he held with Syrian Minister of Industry Ali Tarabusi and Interior Minister Mohammad Ghabash. Mr. Tabba'a arrived in Damascus earlier in the day at the head of an economic delegation comprising businessmen and representatives of the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

In the talks with Syrian officials, Mr. Tabba'a and his delegation were briefed on Syria's current five-year development plan and both sides discussed trade and economic cooperation of concern to the private sector in Jordan and Syria, according to the Jordanian

News Agency, Petra.

The delegation, which are on a three-day visit to Syria, also said they will discuss matters designed to facilitate the flow of trade exchange between the two countries.

After the talks with the Syrian officials, the delegation members visited the Damascus International Fair and toured a number of Arab displays at the show. They said afterwards that Jordan's industrial sector is displaying many products which attracted visitors. The industrial sector in Jordan, they continued, has made significant achievements in comparison with similar Arab industries, Petra reported.

Mr. Tabba'a said that he had extended an invitation to the president of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce to visit Jordan and that arrangements for the visit will be made later.

On Wednesday the board of

directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Company for Industry (JSCI) concluded two days of meetings during which they discussed setting up joint projects in both countries.

Chairman of the JSCI and under secretary of Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Saqqaf said that the company decided to set up a factory for producing pesticides with a capital of JD 8 million to be shared equally by both countries. Another JD 8 million industrial project for producing floor carpets is being established at the Syrian city of Suwayda'a, he added.

The JSCI meetings followed a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company which resulted in agreement on the need to pay up the rest of the company's unpaid capital over the next three years. The company's overall capital is JD 8 million.

## Jordan to attend Arab economists conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in the meetings of the Arab Economists Union which open in Baghdad today to discuss obstacles impeding joint Arab economic action. The Jordanian Economists Association Secretary General Osama Al Azab said that the three-day conference will discuss several topics related to problems impeding the achievement of Arab economic unity, development and coordination.

Also to be tackled during the conference are issues related to Arab economic integration in industrial, agricultural, commercial and financial fields.

The Jordanian delegation will present two research papers to the conference.

## Symposium on water quality concludes

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day symposium on the quality of drinking water in Jordan concluded at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office Thursday evening.

The participants focused attention on introducing amendments to existing regulations on potable water with a view to conforming to regulations and standards set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Also discussed was drinking water supplies piped to homes in Jordan and ways to handle any problems related to domestic water supply. The participants urged the concerned authorities to follow up studies on controlling water quality in accordance with Jordanian regulations.

At the opening of the symposium on Tuesday, Health Min-

ister Zaid Hamzeh said that the government is keen to maintain regular tests on drinking water and he added that it is currently conducting a programme to monitor water resources to safeguard public health safety.

The symposium was organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with WHO and the Water Authority of Jordan.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives from the Ministries of Health, Planning, Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Water Authority of Jordan, the Royal Scientific Society, Amman Municipality, the Jordan Valley Authority and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) as well as Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan.

## King, Thatcher visit armoured division

British prime minister tours development, mining projects in Southern Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday visited one of the formations of the Third Royal Armoured Division where they watched a military exercise with live ammunition carried out by one of the formations units.

King Hussein and Mrs. Thatcher also reviewed one of the formations units and Mrs. Thatcher expressed her satisfaction at the high standards displayed by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Accompanying King Hussein and Mrs. Thatcher were Mr. Denis Thatcher, His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles, the commander of the Third Royal Armoured Division, the British military attaché in Amman and a number of senior army officers.

Later Mrs. Thatcher visited the 400 kilovolt electric transmission line project linking Aqaba with Amman. The project is being implemented by a British company in cooperation with the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. Mrs. Thatcher was accompanied on her visit by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Mr. Denis Thatcher, the accompanying delegation and the British ambassador to Jordan.

Upon their arrival at the project site, Mrs. Thatcher and the accompanying delegation were received by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and Jordan Electricity Authority Director General Mohammad Said Arafat and a number of senior JEA officials.

Dr. Khatib briefed them on the objectives of the project explaining that it aims to transmit electric power generated from the Aqaba Thermal Power Station to load centres in the northern parts of Jordan. The line, he said, constitutes part of the future national

electricity grid and can be connected with electric power stations in neighbouring Arab countries. The line, he added, will meet Jordan's needs for electricity for a period ranging between 50 and 70 years. Dr. Khatib thanked the British government and the Saudi Fund for Social and Economic Development for their contributions to the project.

Also briefing the visitors was JEA's director general who reviewed the duties and responsibilities of the JEA, and he also pointed out the bilateral cooperation between Britain and Jordan in electricity and economic fields.

Mrs. Thatcher replied by saying that the implementation of such a project will contribute to raising the standard of living in Jordan and will also facilitate the process of granting British loans to Jordan to contribute to the development of economic services. The British prime minister noted that Jordan has extended electricity services to rural areas to assist in the development of remote regions.

The 325-kilometre-long project, which will be completed in May 1986, cost JD 18 million of which the Saudi Fund for Social and Economic Development contributed JD 10.8 million and the British government contributed JD 1.8 million. In addition, a JD 5.4 million British loan was also extended to help finance the project. At the end of the visit Dr. Khatib presented Mrs. Thatcher with a token gift.

### Visit to phosphate mines

Mrs. Thatcher and the accompanying delegation then went

on to the phosphates mines in Hassa where they were received by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Al Muasher. Chairman of the Board of Directors of JPMC Ali Khreis and JPMC Director General Wassef Azar and senior JPMC officials.

At a reception held at the mining workshop, Mr. Azar welcomed Mrs. Thatcher and the accompanying delegation and expressed his happiness and that of his staff at Mrs. Thatcher's visit.

Mr. Azar said that phosphates are the major mineral resource in Jordan and added that Jordan's reserve of phosphates are 2 billion tonnes. The Hassa and Al Ahiyad mines are now the main sites of production and both are expected to produce about 6 million tonnes this year, he continued.

Mr. Azar also spoke about the company's future plans explaining that it intends to increase the production of phosphates, a target which is expected to be attained when the Shidiyah project is in operation. He added that the company plans to produce 15 million tonnes a year within the next 25 years.

Speaking about further plans for expansion in the production of phosphates, Mr. Azar said that any developments should be coupled with efforts for finding external markets and marketing phosphates. The company has embarked on such efforts and has introduced exchange trade as a step towards securing external markets for Jordanian phosphates, he continued.

The company has also entered into direct contracts with British direct fertiliser industries with the aim of introducing Jordanian phosphates for use in British markets.

Dr. Azar expressed hope that Jordan will succeed in its efforts to promote the sale of phosphates world-wide and that it might become one of the main phosphate suppliers to Britain. At the end of the visit Mr. Khreis presented the JPMC shield to Mrs. Thatcher to commemorate her visit to the site.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is briefed by Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib on

Amman-Aqaba electricity project being implemented by a British company.



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# Prince Hassan outlines threats to international peace in the Middle East, warns of dangers of polarisation and calls for active European involvement

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Thursday opened the second symposium of the Arab-European dialogue organised by the Arab Thought Forum over two days, September 19-20, following is the Crown Prince's address:

DOOMSDAY SCENARIOS are so common in the Middle East that any prediction of Armageddon seems anticlimactic. All signs, it is true, point to imminent dangers, but perhaps, to you this is nothing out of the ordinary. Indeed, any change would seem unreal. Security and peacemaking are a question of linkages, of equilibrium and interdependence — the balance of power. Yet today, as one surveys the international scene, it would seem that the slightest spark might set going a fire that could never be put out. I am reminded of Sarajevo, and the old adage that those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

The security of the Middle East can be threatened by a number of factors. Its geostrategic position and resource materials make it a region of crucial interest in the confrontation between the two superpowers. It is for this reason that we attach so much importance to the November summit meeting between President Reagan and the First Secretary of the Soviet Central Party Committee, Mr. Gorbachev, and let me assure you that we await its outcome with apprehension. One must say no to new Yalta (with zones of influence and the fate of other nations being determined without their consultation).

Yet, the danger of world power polarisation may be intensified by local and regional dynamics. Despite our persistent efforts to inject fresh impetus into the moribund peace process, the Arab-Israeli conflict remains unresolved. The Gulf war between neighbouring Iraq and Iran continues to chart its costly course in men and material. Despite Iraq's evident willingness to settle the geo-political dispute by peaceful means, in Lebanon, the agony is unabated, while violence escalates senselessly. Political ambitions, ideological orientations and territorial disputes undermine the security of every state in the region and could threaten the entire world community.

Textual interpretations of the precepts of religious faith reinforce conflict. Sadly they encourage the warlike aims of extremists in an area which is the birthplace of all monotheistic religions. Furthermore, the tragic and accelerated loss of life in and around the Horn of Africa predicates further instability and anarchy.

These are serious challenges and they are likely to grow in complexity. In tackling them we have to rely on the strength of our experience. We must comprehend the realities of the present situation. We have to command wisdom and foresight to chart a course for relevant, practical and sound policies. In Jordan, we strive towards the maximum utilisation of our resources. The fact that we have attained certain national objectives does not mean that we cannot improve on our performance. For it is only through the complementarity of the region's resources, human as well as material that full stability and progress are achieved. Jointly we have to identify the woods from the trees and we have to exercise policies where people matter.

It is clearly not sufficient merely to maintain our present course. One of the major imperatives of a Jordanian strategy must be the constant improvement and refinement of policy and its enactment. This is no mean task given our political situation in a region constantly threatened by war and violence. Our approach so far has not been haphazard. It is determined by knowledge and past experience.

Since the Second World War, Arab-European relations have been evolving towards a convergence of interests. Both Arabs and Europeans are coming to terms with new realities. In the past, unfortunately, the mechanics of nation building tended to vitiate Arab-European cooperation. More recently, I am happy to say, that our economic relationship has begun to develop into one of obvious interdependence. Though we are by no means identically placed, we find ourselves in somewhat comparable straits — not yet in the same boat, but buffeted by the same waters.

The economic relationship between the Arab World and the European Economic Community should be extended beyond trade in consumer goods. The Arab states are importing a large percentage of their capital and consumer goods from the European Community countries, while exporting little other than oil. We need a wider base of cooperation in terms of sharing knowledge. We need contracts of generation between dynamic and foresighted entrepreneurs and industrialists in



Crown Prince Hassan attends the opening of the Arab-European Dialogue II on Thursday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

both communities. Such a concept of wider cooperation should evolve between not only European North and Arab South. We must develop a common cause between Europe and the Arab World and the wider Asian and African South.

It is natural that Arab concern is not confined to problems of economic development and cooperation. The Arab-Israeli conflict, with the Palestine issue at its core has dominated Middle East politics for the past four decades. It has hampered the political and economic development of the countries in the region, particularly those directly involved. Jordan's immediate concern is for the beleaguered indigenous Arab population under occupation whose corporate identity is being threatened by Israeli measures of creeping annexation. Despite new peace overtures, Israel continues to pursue a policy of incorporating the West Bank into the concept of "Eretz Israel". Israeli extremism as well as Arab extremism thrive on the No War, No Peace situation.

The revitalisation of the Arab identity and the status of the Palestinians under occupation require immediate attention. The consequences of continuing to

deny these people the aggregate of their human rights and their right to self-determination (for which my great uncle King Faisal I called on behalf of the Arabs at the Versailles Peace Conference) will be disastrous. Meron Benvenisti, who served as Israeli deputy mayor of Jerusalem, foresees the dangers inherent in a continued state of tension between the two population groups. Israelis and Arabs will be condemned to living under unequal systems of government, signifying that future generations must endure the prospect of perpetual conflict.

Jordan continues to exert every effort in the promotion of peace and stability in a region where extremists on both the Arab and Israeli sides are intent on maintaining hostile postures. The absence of a peaceful settlement of the long-standing Arab-Israeli dispute has provided affirmation for the prophet of doom that the current moves are a futile exercise which ought to be abandoned. Advocates of Israel's security requirements insist that these should be conceded by the Arabs prior to any negotiating process. Paradoxically, Arab doubters of the usefulness of peace negotiations seize upon Israeli intransigence to undermine the process, to indicate

its non-viability.

The result is a vicious circle in which Israeli extremist demands fuel Arab cries for constant and everlasting war and blood. The casualty is peace and the lack of it is a condition which will undermine the stability and endanger the survival of the states of the region. The fate of Lebanon beckons others, yet we are determined to call a halt to the fragmentation and disintegration taking place under the onslaught of political fundamentalism of various shades and different opinions.

It may have become a platitude to say that time is running out, yet time is becoming a short commodity, especially for the people of Palestine. The price they have had to pay for waiting is enormous. In their "steadfastness" they have suffered the indignities of oppression, rootlessness, loss and despair. What Israel has accomplished so far would not have been possible without the element of time. His Majesty King Hussein put this to the emergency Arab summit conference held at Casablanca in August of this year: "To Israel, time has not been a dormant factor in the no-peace and no-war equation which has prevailed in the region since the

October war of 1973... the pattern has been one of progress in the achievement of Zionist objectives."

I doubt that there are any among you who need to be reminded of the outrageousness of foreign settlements imposed on a native population under conditions of belligerent occupation. Nor will the parallel escape you between present Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the creeping Zionist colonisation of Palestine prior to 1948. That process introduced new realities on the ground as a prelude to the creation of the Israeli state. The proposed palliative measures of "improving the quality of life" in the occupied territories are only an interim arrangement. These measures cannot divert attention from the fundamental issues raised by the fact of continued settlement and occupation. Israeli subordination of the occupied territories, the expropriation of 32 per cent of total lands, the control of natural resources, particularly water, and the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights continue to undermine the peace process and encourage Arab rejection of negotiations.

In the spirit of the Fez Arab Peace Plan of 1982, Jordan has attempted everything within its power to develop a sense of realism in regional political attitudes. We have further striven to accommodate superpower objections and intransigence. The removal of obstacles to the peace process has long been a major objective of His Majesty King Hussein. At the recent Arab summit conference at Casablanca His Majesty reiterated the significance of the February 1985 Jordanian-PLO accord stating that "in this joint action lies the last possible chance to rescue the land, people and holy places. If it succeeds, well and good; if not, God help Palestine, its people and all of us in the region to face the consequences."

We are much encouraged by overall international reaction to the accord. We welcome the positive evolution of the European position in the spirit of the Venice Declaration. We hope that the United States will finally find the moral courage to face the inevitable pressures. As a superpower, we expect the United States to put its full weight behind inviting the parties concerned to the international peace conference. The participation of Security Council members at the conference is affected by the low priority given to the Palestine question in the che-

(Continued on page 5)

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

### Al Ra'i: The European role

IN HIS SPEECH at dinner in honour of the British Prime Minister, King Hussein said that any delay in the implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions will cause failure to all serious efforts to achieve peace. This the King said, is bound to happen if Israel continues to be obstinate and refuses to implement those resolutions and continues its drive to expand and build settlements in Arab lands.

King Hussein made it clear that any objection to the participation of the PLO in the peace process would lead to a deadlock in any efforts for peace, because the PLO is a major and basic partner in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at the dinner said that there is need for creating a good atmosphere for helping the different parties to reach a common ground and start talks to implement U.N. resolutions.

If Britain now revives the European Community role and urges Washington to move ahead in the peace process then there will be a very good chance that the peace efforts will succeed.

### Al Dustour: Last chance for peace

PRINCE HASSAN opened a session of the Euro-Arab dialogue Thursday with a reminder to the world that Jordan is continuously seeking to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Prince told the audience that the Jordan-PLO agreement of Feb. 11 demonstrates Jordan's intentions and represents a last chance for peace and for an end to occupation.

He said if this initiative fails then the peoples of this region will be faced with untold dangerous consequences.

In his address, Prince Hassan also pointed to Israel's continued drive to confiscate Arab lands and to seize natural resources, there, and its efforts to Judaize Jerusalem after it had annexed the holy city and the Golan Heights.

He also said that the international community is also to blame for failing to shoulder its responsibility towards the establishment of peace, and in this respect he urged the European Community to play a meaningful role in view of the strong links their countries have with the Arab region.

### Sawt Al Shaab: An urge for peace

IN HIS ADDRESS to the Euro-Arab dialogue session in Amman Prince Hassan spoke about the situation in the Middle East and the role that Europe can play to establish peace in our area.

He said in the present no-war-no-peace-situation Israel has been able to expand and to strengthen its hold over Arab territories under its occupation, and has been rejecting all peace efforts that would restore the rights and the land of the Palestinian people.

Referring to Israel's current drive to Judaize the Arab territory and its eviction of Arab people from their homeland, Prince Hassan said that if this trend continues the Arab region will be faced with the gravest consequences.

Prince Hassan referred to the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 and Jordan's continued drive to achieve peace and said that Jordan seeks to save the land and the people from occupation and seeks to find a just settlement to the Palestine problem.

He urged the world community in general and the European nations in particular to play a more active part in the process of peace.

Thursday's

### Al Ra'i: Britain's obligations

BRITISH PRIME Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Jordan assumes a special importance in view of the hopes attached to it that are related to Britain's efforts to revive the peace process in the region. We regard Britain's supporting stand toward the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11, her call on the superpowers to solve the Middle East problem in their coming summit and Britain's opposition to Israel's illegal measures in the occupied Arab territories as positive elements helping our cause.

However, we regard Britain's support for Washington's interference in selecting the members of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for a dialogue with the United States and her rejection of the idea of an international conference to find a solution to the Palestine question as negative elements that tend to weaken Britain's credibility and reduce the chance of success in all peace efforts.

The negative elements indicate that Britain and Europe are directed by Washington in all that concerns the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We would like to remind the world that the choice of the Palestinian people's representatives for the projected dialogue is the sole responsibility of the PLO and that the international conference is the only forum where a just and durable peace for this region can be shaped.

We would very much like to see Mrs. Thatcher's visit achieve success and therefore we urge her to understand the Arab position.

### Al Dustour: Britain and the Mideast

IN HIS SPEECH at dinner held in honour of Mrs. Thatcher Wednesday evening, King Hussein pointed out the strong ties which bind the Arab region with the United Kingdom. The King also said that Britain in view of strong links with Jordan and Palestine should assume a bigger role in helping this region to achieve peace.

The visit of the British Prime Minister to Jordan is important in that it comes at a time when the Middle East region witnesses serious developments and the need is greatest for the establishment of a genuine and lasting peace.

Britain has realised that Jordan continues to adopt a balanced stand in its struggle to achieve peace and has joined all efforts to achieve that end.

For this purpose Jordan has taken steps in cooperation with the PLO to bring about the aspired peace in implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions.

In her reply speech, Mrs. Thatcher underlined the need for creating a climate that can help the peace process to progress, away from all forms of violence and terrorism. Peace, she said, cannot be achieved by the Palestinian people unless they feel they are free to choose their future.

The Arabs are encouraged by this statement and have great hope that Britain will play a more meaningful role to help the establishment of peace.

## Murphy says key problems are holding up progress in Middle East: Palestinian representation, direct negotiations, supportive international context

Following is the text of remarks made by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, September 18, 1985:

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee,

I appreciate this opportunity to continue our ongoing dialogue on developments in the Middle East and to consult on a number of possible arms sale notifications to the Congress. Since we last met July 24 for an overview session, there have been several developments which I would like to review before entertaining your questions.

These topics include our steady and persistent efforts to move toward broader peace through direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbours; the related question of U.S. arms sales to Jordan; the state of the Israeli economy; violence on the West Bank; Egyptian economic developments; resumed servicing of Saudi military support requirements; and an update on the Iran/Iraq war.

### Peace process

At the request of the President, I traveled to the Middle East August 12. The purpose of my visit to Jordan, Israel, and Egypt was to consult with the leaders of those countries on how best to advance the peace process. Private and candid discussions with King Hussein, Prime Minister Peres, and President Mubarak have enhanced our understanding of their positions on the key issues. We hope it might soon be possible to move toward a shared objective — direct negotiations on the substantive issues of peace between the parties.

Our efforts to achieve this shared objective are greatly complicated by the continuing — and recently intensifying — acts of violence and terrorism in the region. Those who practice violence cannot be regarded as participants in

a peace process. Nor will those responsible for these acts of terrorism be allowed to deter us from the pursuit of peace.

Although I did not meet with a joint Jordanian/Palestinian delegation, the U.S. remains prepared to do so if we are convinced that the meeting will promote bringing an Arab negotiator to the table with Israel. Our related decisions will be influenced by our assessment of how best to maintain momentum toward direct negotiations. In this connection, I would like to reiterate that the United States has not changed its long-standing policy that we will not recognise or negotiate with the PLO until it accepts U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist.

Perhaps the most striking observation of my recent trip was the debt of commitment to the search of peace in each of the three countries — Israel, Egypt and Jordan. All of the leaders with whom I consulted are aware that we are engaged in a process with no easy route to success. There are significant differences in the political environments in which each must develop its policies. Yet in each capital, despite the enormous risks involved, I found a genuine reluctance to close any door as long as there was a chance it might lead to peace.

King Hussein has taken bold steps:

— He broke ranks with the Arab mainstream to restore relations with Egypt, making the point that no state should be ostracised for making peace with Israel.

— He gained PLO agreement, in the February 11 agreement, to seek a negotiated peace with Israel.

— He said on May 29: "I have reassured the president that on the basis of the Jordan-PLO Accord of 11th February, and as a result of my recent talks with the PLO, and in view of our genuine desire for peace, we are willing to negotiate within the context of an international conference, a peaceful settlement on the basis of the pertinent U.N. resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

The King recently met with President Mubarak to discuss possible next steps in the peace process. Both he and President Mubarak reaffirmed their determination to continue the search for peace.

Even though King Hussein's initiative has broken new ground, significant problems remain unresolved: Questions about Palestinian representation, how to bring about direct negotiations, and how to provide the supportive international context Jordan needs to begin direct negotiations. We continue to discuss these questions with King Hussein and look forward to his September 30 visit to Washington, as we both attempt to maintain the momentum of the peace process. Meanwhile, the chilling fact is that King Hussein's courageous move toward Israel has provoked overt threats against his country and associates.

Israel has also shown a willingness to take chances for peace. The Prime Minister has reiterated his government's readiness to begin negotiating, as soon as possible, with an Arab interlocutor. The desire for peace and the confidence which can come from peaceful relations with all its neighbours is palpable in Israel.

### Jordan arms sales

The administration has now concluded the Middle East Arms Transfer (MEAT) study. Under Secretary Schneider and General Gast provided this committee a

classified briefing July 24 on results of the study. Last week, joined by colleagues from DOD and the intelligence community, I briefed your committee further on regional developments and consulted as well on possible arms sales. The Secretary of State and a number of other department officials have consulted with the Senate. The MEAT study clearly affirms Jordan's need for defensive weapon systems to meet a genuine threat.

Although we have not yet sent arms sale notifications to the Congress, the administration is considering requests to enhance Jordan's ability to defend itself. The outlines of the requests are well known. As you will recall from earlier consultations this year, these include anti-aircraft and advanced aircraft systems required for Jordan's self-defence.

As the parties move toward each other to seek a peace settlement, the U.S. must be prepared to respond to the defence needs of those willing to take risks for peace. A Jordan arms package would improve Jordan's military capability to deter potential aggression. It would also demonstrate to those who want to block peace and question the seriousness of American staying power in the search for peace.

### Saudi arms sales

The threat to Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. interest to be served there are quite different from Jordan's case. Saudi Arabia continues to be of great strategic importance to the U.S. It is the only government in the Arabian Peninsula both friendly to the U.S. and capable of playing a regional security role. Saudi deterrence both limits the spread of the Gulf war and reduces the possibility that U.S. forces would be needed in the event of a crisis. The Saudi confrontation of attacking Iranian aircraft last year provided a market of Saudi

defensive capabilities and served to halt Iranian air attacks in the northern Gulf.

Saudi defensive needs are genuine — and increasingly urgent because of the *de facto* nine months moratorium on any major sales — as the current ominous escalation of military activity in the Gulf between Iraq and Iran illustrates.

As the Congress is aware, we have been Saudi Arabia's principal arms supplier for over three decades. Consequently, the Saudis look to us not only for major weapons systems — none of which are under active consideration at this time but also to service the requirements of the systems already provided.

We have a backlog of sales for support equipment and services held up during the MEAT study that we plan to notify soon. These, for the most part, are for major weapons systems already in the Saudi inventory or for programmes that have been underway for some time.

We are well aware of congressional concern about arms sales to Saudi Arabia. In our consultations on the Hills, we have paid close attention to strong Congressional opposition to U.S. sales of advanced aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Yet we are keenly aware that the Saudis are serious about filling their defence needs. We are not surprised that they would move to meet their defence needs from other Western sources. Saudi purchases of European systems will complicate interoperability with U.S. systems, remove U.S. involvement in spare parts and training and generally lessen our influence with the Saudi defence establishment. They also will represent a loss of U.S. trade.

The Saudis are committed to and are seeking a peaceful resolution to conflict in the region. Although we may not see eye-

to-eye on every issue, Saudi peace initiatives like the Fahd Peace Plan and its successor, the Fez Communiqué, were significant steps in the evolution of Arab attitudes toward the search for Arab-Israeli peace.

### Israel

On these matters and others, our close consultations with the government of Israel continue. Finance Minister Modai was in Washington September 6 for discussions with the Vice President, Secretary Shultz, and other administration officials on economic matters. We look forward to talks with Vice Premier/Foreign Minister Shamir, who will be traveling here later this month in conjunction with the U.N. General Assembly. And we hope to announce dates shortly for a visit by Prime Minister Peres in October.

Modai's visit gave us the opportunity to hear an update on the GOI economic programme and to exchange views about next steps in the stabilisation process. We both recognised the requirement for vigorous and timely implementation of the full Israeli programme, including the need to phase out price controls as swiftly as possible so as to minimise price distortions. We also discussed joint efforts to promote longer term growth and development in Israel and identified additional areas for concentration at the next meeting of the Joint Economic Development Group. Finally, we were pleased to be able to announce the first \$750 million of our supplemental assistance in support of the GOI programme, which will be of great immediate benefit to Israel's balance of payments situation.

With the release of 119 Arab detainees on September 10, Israel has now returned to Tel Aviv. (Continued on page 5)



# Prince Hassan outlines threats to peace, dangers of polarisation and calls for European involvement

(Continued from page 4)

many of superpower relations. Yet such a conference is not without precedent and is essential because it gives international legitimacy to the peace process. The international conference is the sole vehicle under which negotiations can take place involving all the parties to the conflict.

The European Community has taken a positive stand towards the rights of the Palestinian people. Article six of the Venice Declaration of 13 June 1980, addressed the core issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It stated that "The Palestinian people, who are conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully their right to self-determination."

For the current process to move forward, much is expected and required from the international community. The initial response from the European Community of states, in their statement issued at the end of March 1985, was encouraging. It addressed the two other hot spots in the region: The Lebanese dilemma and the Iran-Iraq war. It is evident that European prosperity can only be enhanced in the long run by regional stability. The importance of bilateral relations cannot substitute

for regional co-operation. The geo-political reality of the European Community at the Mediterranean crossroads, our long historical interaction on the indivisible line of detente and the present non-partisan role of Europe can contribute to enhancing the prospects for understanding and compromise or terra media.

## Ladies & Gentlemen

In our previous meetings we have discussed the themes of political convergence and divergence of views on the Palestine question. The topic of liberalism versus fundamentalism was discussed at our meeting of the Liberal International. Today and with a brief glance at the papers to be presented, I would like to point out, that between the position of insisting on political priorities as against the discussion of economic and commercial issues, a middle ground should evolve from an objective intellectual discussion such as this meeting. In Arabic we do not differentiate between "politics" and "policies".

If, however, we intend to draw conclusions and initiate programmes from inter-disciplinary round table discussions, we have a dual role to fulfil.

First, we have to make ourselves read and heard by the decision makers. Secondly, we have to interact in some measure of rel-

evance with the aspirations of the general public.

In the Holy Book we are enjoined to "worship the Lord of this House, who has fed them in hunger and gives them security against fear."

In our dialogue or union of interest I quote Baccar Touzani from his contribution to the Study on Nutritional Self-Sufficiency in the Arab World: "No union, be it partial, can succeed unless it is aimed at readjusting the economic environment and the socio-cultural environment. The task is long and difficult to accomplish and is credible only if each of the partners is convinced of two things: First that no-one must falter along the way and second that no-one is to be mislead by the others, and no-one will be asked, in the name of the union, to make all the sacrifices, while the others reap the benefit of these sacrifices. The union therefore has a moral code."

To that end, the Arab Thought Forum has in tandem with the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research and the Jordanian Youth Forum enjoyed *inter alia* in the following activities:

1. The maintenance of an open dialogue concerning the Jordanian and Arab Youth, its problems and promotion, and the strengthening of ties between the

Jordanian and Arab youth and that of the rest of the world.

2. The discussion of values in an interfaith context.

3. The breaking down of stereotypes. We, as Arabs, should move from the value oriented realm of information to the more objective sphere of informatics, and the Western media should discard the emotionally-laden stereotype in favour of a more balanced and objective view of a world, which though they can only perceive dimly, they can surely learn to respect. My proposal would be for a modest step in promoting regional informatics systems, making full use of advanced satellite technology. These would serve as sub-systems for a larger international network, which would certainly be a conduit for the international press, but would be sustained, and somewhat humanized, by a two-way flow of information which is unbiased and undistorted by the exigencies of sensationalism or pressure of deadlines.

4. Food Security: To coordinate long term planning to face the continuing challenge of famine in Africa and the Arab World, we are hosting a Euro-Arab-African Discussion on Food Security on the 8th and 9th of February 1986. We are also vigorously supportive of the Arab Desertification Centre in Khartoum.

What I am saying in conclusion is clear: Without willpower and a sense of purpose we cannot preserve our independent identity. Moderation cannot survive. We have to work with concepts of rational exploitation of our shared material and human resources. It was Gandhi who said: "The Earth can meet all human needs, but not its greed." Our political exchanges must give birth to policies related to human needs and to the human dimension. Otherwise I fear that distortion between our two environments will continue to grow in the name of moderation. It will grow firmer in the name of the refusal of supremacy and with each of us preserving his background, we will be compelled towards disdain for each other.

The promotion of like-mindedness leading to clear actions for the common good is the sole road leading to progress and prosperity. It is said, and I believe this statement is of Italian origin: "Steady drop hollows the stone". Let us hope that this stone does not need a lot of hollowing.

Desertification: The Jordanian initiative that led to the creation of ICHRI, the Independent Commission for International Humanitarian Issues, has documented experienced international opinions in the Study "Famine - a Man-made Disaster".

## Murphy says key problems hold progress in M.E. peace

(Continued from page 4)

those transferred to Israel from Amman prison camp last spring. This should bring to an end the controversy that has surrounded their imprisonment in Israel. We welcome this development and hope it will contribute to an improved security situation in South Lebanon and along Israel's northern border.

Continued American aid to Lebanon through our ESF programme will help strengthen that country's efforts to reduce the impact of 10 years of civil strife. We are also hopeful that this period will be conducive to progress in our efforts to secure the release of the Americans still held captive in Lebanon.

Another subject intimately linked to the peace process is the situation in the West Bank and Gaza. We are very concerned over the increase in violence in the occupied territories. We have strongly and publicly deplored the recent acts of violence and have made it clear that there is no place in the peace process for those who use violent means to achieve their goals. Both Israelis and Palestinians are the victims of those

who seek to prevent progress towards peace through use of terrorism.

## Egypt

Central to the peace process is the relationship between Israel and Egypt. We believe that continued improvement in Egyptian-Israeli relations would provide an important boost to our peace-making efforts in the region. In recent weeks Israeli and Egyptian officials have conducted a series of high-level discussions, and both sides have expressed satisfaction with progress on a variety of issues of mutual concern. The unresolved Taba issue remains an irritant, but both sides are working hard on obtaining a mutually acceptable solution to this vexing problem. We are hopeful that current discussions can point the way to an Egyptian-Israeli summit and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

President Mubarak will be visiting Washington September 23 for talks with President Reagan on the peace process and other issues of mutual concern. His visit follows the formation earlier this month of a new cabinet headed by

Prime Minister Ali Lotfi. We look forward to continuing our close cooperation with the new Egyptian team. The appointment of Lotfi, a professional economist, signals that Egypt's economy remains President Mubarak's primary domestic concern. Egypt faces serious economic problems including a deteriorating balance of payments, chronic budget deficits, and a growing foreign debt. Continuing declines in oil prices, reduced demand for Egyptian goods and services and the expulsion of Egyptian workers from Libya have added to these difficulties. To deal with Egypt's economic problems, the outgoing government developed a comprehensive strategy for reform. In the coming months, we expect the new cabinet to take action to implement specific reforms envisaged in the strategy.

We have been engaged in a constructive dialogue with the Egyptians on their reform programme and expect this will continue with the new government. In recognition of Egypt's economic problems and the government's reform efforts, the administration has decided to make an initial ap-

portionment of \$250 million from the \$500 million appropriated from Egypt under the Fiscal Year 85 supplemental.

## Iran/Iraq war

The continuation of the Iran-Iraq war remains a source of concern. The land struggle has varied in intensity for several years. Yet it has cost tens of thousands of lives in the past five years and has witnessed the largest scale use of chemical warfare since World War I. In the last few weeks Iran launched a sizable attack in the northernmost part of the front.

A significant development in the Gulf is the series of bombing raids carried out since August 13 by Iraq against the Iranian oil export facility at Kharg Island, which handles about 90 per cent of Iran's oil exports. One of the Islamic two major loading facilities has been severely damaged, but the attacks have not yet affected Iran's ability to maintain its current level of exports (around 2 million barrels per day). Since the Iraqi attacks on Kharg Island, Iran has reacted by increasing effort to intercept cargos bound for Kuwait, launching the offensive in

Kurdistan and attempting to attack Iraq's export pipelines. Iranian media have been freshly critical of Kuwaiti support of Iraq, and Iran has repeated its longstanding threat that if its oil exports are cut off, it will end oil shipments by other Gulf exporters.

Five years of fighting and numerous good-faith attempts at mediation by international organizations and third parties, all of which we have supported, have not produced a resolution of this conflict. Yet, there is no question that Iraq wants to end this struggle and that the war continues at the insistence of Iran. The intransigence of the Iranian government in the war, along with its support of international terrorism, notably in Lebanon, are the two major manifestations in its external policies of its unacceptable revolutionary extremism.

We continue to face the important problems raised by the Khomeini government's intransigence in the war and continuing willingness to employ terrorism. At the same time, we do not lose sight of our longer-range strategic interests in a stable Iran as a responsible member of the international community.

## Hassan: Extremism will prevail in absence of peace

(Continued from page 1)

clear stand vis-a-vis the war," they said.

Such a situation, they said, helped Iran to carry on with its aggression against Iraq. They said France was the only European Community member to have supported Iraq and provided it with necessary weapons which helped balance the military situation in Iraq's favour.

A number of participants viewed the Iran-Iraq conflict as the main reason behind the persisting inter-Arab differences but some others refuted the contention and said that the conflict "created positive impacts on the situation, such as the unified stance of the Arab Gulf countries in support of Iraq."

"Inter-Arab disagreements existed long before the war," they said.

A European participant said Europe, in a stand similar to that of the U.S., does not "favour an Iraqi offensive to end the war, but at the same time, they (the U.S. and Europe) will not permit an Iraqi defeat either."

"Despite the fact that the Western world maintains a negative stance to the regime of the Iranian, revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, American and the European bloc are interested in the geostrategic location of Iran," said a European researcher. "They also appreciate the Khomeini regime's stand against Soviet influence," he said.

One researcher expected no immediate peace solution to the Gulf war. But, he said, "the military weakness of the Iranian position, Iran's paralysis against continuous Iraqi strikes and its inability to carry out a swift offensive as they always declared would lead to a low temperature in war and lead to a no-war-no-peace stage for a long time to come."

Mr. Roberto Albion director of the Instituto Affari Internazionali, Rome, headed the European side during Thursday's debate and Dr. Mansour Khaled, vice-chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development, led the Arab side during Thursday's morning session.

Dr. Helmut Hubel, a research

fellow at the German Council on Foreign Relations, led the European side and Mr. Abdul Munem Saeed, an Egyptian expert at the Centre for Strategic and Political Studies, led the Arab side during Thursday's afternoon session.

The second session of the seminar on Friday dealt with European-Arab relations and Europe's role in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Several European researchers maintained that Europe's role in the Middle East is of a small concern and should not be "over estimated."

"The U.S. is playing a key role in (formulating) the Western stand and Europe does not attain the ability to intervene or influence any party concerned," one of them said. He called on the Arabs "not to build high hopes on a European role," which he said, "will shrink further" in the days to come.

Arab participants emphasised that the Europeans are capable of "doing a lot if they really wanted."

"European countries took independent decisions in regard to the apartheid policy of South Africa, one of them pointed out. "What is hampering Europe from taking decisive action and an independent stance towards the Middle East if they have the will?" he asked.

Referring to the French support for Iraq, in the Gulf war, Arab participants asked: "Why the European countries as a whole do not take the same step?"

Furthermore, they said, the least that the European countries could do is stand by and support the legitimate rights of people at the U.N. Security Council, instead of European state's continuous abstention on resolutions that call for the implementation of basic human rights for the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

A French participant, in a scathing attack on Europe, said: "Europe no longer exists. Europeans have become a bunch of traders and businessmen biased by their interests, neglecting attention to issues of justice and right." "Europeans," the par-

ticipant went on to say, "could not care less about Middle East security and peace unless such issues conflict with their interests of trade relations and oil shipments."

During Friday's morning session, Arab views were presented by Dr. Jawad Al Anani, a Jordanian economist and ex-minister of industry and trade, and Mr. Bashir Tahseen, Egypt's former ambassador to Canada. The European view was presented in the afternoon session with a working paper on the European role in the security of the Middle East.

Both Dr. Anani and Mr. Tahseen submitted working papers on the socio-economic prospects of the region in the decade ahead and Euro-Arab dialogue and lessons for the future.

In his working paper, Dr. Anani spoke of the Arab situation since 1973 following the economic boom in the Arab World. The floods of revenue resulted in "a socio-economic imbalance which embodied in an overflow of financial interests and the creation of millions of working oppor-

unities," he said. "All this resulted in bitter consequences" such as the 10-year-old Lebanese imbroglio, the Iran-Iraq war and inter-Arab differences, Dr. Anani said.

A researcher foresees that the next 10 years would bring heavy burden on the Arab World, he said. Such a burden, Dr. Anani said, would be kept oil prices at reasonable level taking into consideration the continuous jump in import prices for Western technology.

Dr. Anani concluded his working paper by questioning the reason behind Europe's disinterest in the Middle East despite the numerous interests the Europeans have in the region.

"Europeans decline to take even a secondary role in the Middle East peace process even though the Western countries will always depend on Arab oil," he said.

In his working paper, Mr. Tahseen called on Europe and Arab countries to adopt "a creative policy in order to meet demands of

both sides." He asserted that Europe is a comprehensive partner in the Arab development process and not just a trade partner.

During Friday's closing session, the symposium formed a committee to lay down an agenda for future meetings. Dr. Fahed Al Fanek of the ATF told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Fanek said the committee would be entrusted with financial, economic and information aspects for Arab-European bilateral ties.

At the closing session, Prince Hassan proposed the creation of a common "Euro-Arab perspective" for basic causes of mutual interest. Dr. Fanek said adding that the Crown Prince explained to the European participants the Israeli intransigence towards international calls for peace and the arbitrary and oppressive measures carried out by Israel against the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

The participants also watched a film on the drought in Sudan and the plight of hundreds of thousands of people. Dr. Fanek said.

## D.H. Lawrence's 100th birthday celebrated with a grudge

By Larry Thorson  
Associated Press

EASTWOOD, England — Devotees of D.H. Lawrence, who wish "Lady Chatterley's Lover" were not his most famous book, have plunged his hometown into a three-week celebration of the centenary of his birth.

But the celebration is not universally popular. Fifty-five years after he died, 25 years after British courts finally permitted "Lady Chatterley's Lover" to be published with all the words he wrote, Lawrence is regarded as a modern master by the literary world.

A plaque honoring him is to be erected in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey later this year. Professors have come from as far away as South Korea to speak at a symposium on Lawrence.

But in his hometown, some still think of him only as a writer of "dirty books." And some families believe they were maligned in his novels, most of which are set in the towns and valleys, wooded countryside of his native Nottinghamshire.

There was a Lawrence centenary fair to commemorate the writer's birth on Sept. 11, 1985, and parade on Sept. 7, with wildly imaginative and humorous floats, with themes from "Lady Chatterley" and other books, including "The Plumed Serpent" and "The Rainbow." But except for two, the floats were made by a professional entertainment company, and the locals mostly watched, uninvolved.

Held at a picnic ground beside the abandoned coal mine where Lawrence's father once worked, the fair drew about 2,000 people — a good crowd from Eastwood's 11,000 population. But some were there because it was the only fun to be had, and they didn't admire the author.

"What do I think of D.H. Lawrence? He wrote dirty books, didn't he," said a burly truck driver with tattooed forearms. "It's like the Beatles and Liverpool — they made it and left. Lawrence made it and left Eastwood."

Lawrence was a visionary who extolled natural sensuality and thought modern life was robbing people of the ability to experience the quality of life. He left Nottinghamshire in his 20s and lived almost entirely abroad, in Italy, Australia, Mexico, New Mexico and France, where he died of tuberculosis in 1930s.

But his letters show he was eager for gossip from home, the fodder of stories he was writing. Organisers of the festival say the older generation here still looks askance at Lawrence. Though the town's last coal mine closed a month ago, there is a feeling that Lawrence wasn't a man because he hadn't worked in the mines.

"I think in 20 years Lawrence will still be controversial," said Enid Goodband, who has struggled for local recognition for the novelist who was a local miner's son. She became interested in Lawrence during the 1959-60 obscurity trial and worked for 16 years before the town government agreed to make a museum of the tiny four-room house where David Herbert (Bert to his family) Lawrence was born.

Mrs. Goodband, a vibrant woman in her 60s who was brought up in one of the houses where the Lawrences lived, became curator of the museum. She is proud that 54,000 people from 80 countries have seen the turn-of-the-century furnishings which she and other Eastwood women have collected for the house.

The festival parade, Mrs. Goodband said, was "something I dreamed of for more than 20 years."

She thought it marked a change in local attitudes, but admitted there was still resistance to Lawrence.

"It's the older generation mostly. They don't understand him," she said. "They judge him on one book, 'Lady Chatterley,' and it's passed down from generation to generation. But it's going now as the older generation dies and the new influx comes in they've studied him in school."

Last Saturday, visitors to the museum were thrilled to meet Lawrence's niece, Margaret Needham, whom he called Peggy and described as having "red-gold hair in dangling curl-rags" in a letter he wrote to a friend in 1919.

Mrs. Needham, now 76 and white-haired, recalled the day Lawrence wrote that letter. It was her 10th birthday, and he took her for a winter walk, astounding her by knowing which animals and birds had made which tracks in the snow. Later, Lawrence helped her decide what to study and wrote a speech for her debate class.

"He was an uncle we loved very much," she said.

The major problem, in the eyes of the Lawrence devotees, is the Barber family, owners of the now-depleted coal mines and large farming estates which include settings for several of the novels, notably "sons and lovers" and Lawrence's last novel, "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

If Eastwood is the setting for "Lady Chatterley," then a Barber ancestor might have been the model for Sir Clifford, the crippled landowner who lost his wife Connie to the gamekeeper, Mellors.

The Barbers still refuse all enquiries related to Lawrence. The D.H. Lawrence society says the Barbers are letting a farm decline even though the society would like to make it a Lawrence shrine.

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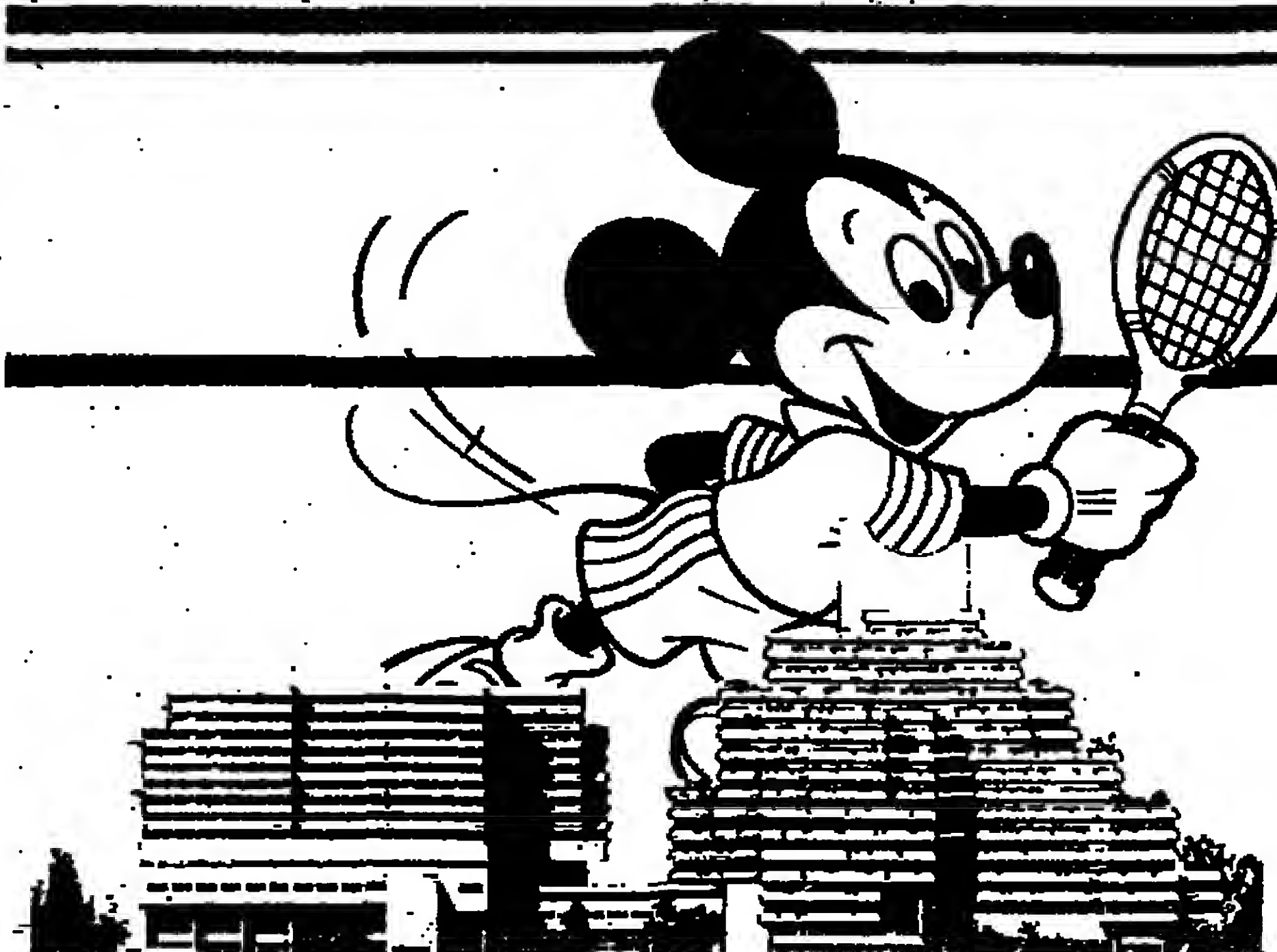
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# Spinks to fight against Holmes, odds, history

By Jack Cavanaugh  
Reuters

**LAS VEGAS** — Light-heavyweight champion Michael Spinks will give away almost 18 kilogrammes when he challenges Larry Holmes for the heavyweight title Saturday night. Spinks, a 6-1 underdog, won't find any comfort in the history books, for boxing history, too, is stacked against him.

Billy Conn recalls how his cornermen told him he was clearly ahead of Joe Louis and merely had to box cautiously over the last three rounds to win the world heavyweight boxing title in 1941.

But Conn, knowing he had hurt Louis in the 12th, went for a knockout in the 13th round and, instead, got knocked out.

Artie Moore, at the age of 42, floored Rocky Marciano in the second round, only to be knocked out in the ninth round of Marciano's last fight 30 years ago.

Conn and Moore were among the greatest light-heavyweights of all time. But like seven others who had held the 79.5 kgs title, they failed to achieve a still unprecedented feat by a light-heavyweight champion: winning the heavyweight title.

On Saturday night, Michael Spinks will become the 10th king of that division to pursue the hea-

vyweight crown. And most experts feel he won't get nearly as close as Conn and Moore did.

Though the undefeated Spinks will give away about 18 kilograms to Holmes, Conn is convinced the weight disparity won't be the crucial factor in the outcome. "The guy has no chance, not because of the weight difference, but because he's just not that good a fighter," Conn told Reuters by telephone from his Pittsburgh home.

"Who has he fought? Nothing but a bunch of bums. But if he's a good fighter, a light-heavyweight can beat a heavyweight."

Conn, a brilliant boxer who won the light-heavyweight title in 1939 when the division may have been at its peak, recalled how Louis outwitted him by 13.6 kgs in their legendary bout on June 18, 1941.

"I came in at 77 kgs. Joe weighed 90.5 kgs," Conn said. "But that had nothing to do with why I lost."

"I fought Joe the same way I fought lightweights, that is I out-boxed him through 12 rounds. Then I staggered him with a left hook in the 12th and was convinced I could put him away in the 13th. My manager, Johnny Ray, told me not to get reckless, but to continue boxing him, and that if I did, I had the title."

"But I didn't listen and went for a knockout in the 13th," he said. "It was stupid, and I wound up getting knocked out."

"Later, I said to Louis, 'Joe, I was going to enjoy being a heavyweight champ for about six months and then give you a rematch. Joe smiled and said: 'Billy, you couldn't hold the title for three rounds. How were you going to hold it for six months?'"

Five years later after both had spent four years in the army during the Second World War, they met again. But it was a mismatch as Conn, outweighted by "only" 10 kgs, took a severe beating before he was knocked out in the eighth round.

Conn said he thought Spinks would be making a big mistake if he changed his style of boxing against Holmes.

"The secret is to fight the same way you do as a light-heavyweight

and not to get hit," he said. "If you try to fight differently, you're in big trouble."

Most light-heavyweights who have fought for the heavyweight title have given away anywhere from 11.5 to 38 kgs, as Tommy Loughran did in losing a 15-round decision to Primo Carnera in 1934. But Moore noted today that at 83.5 kgs, he weighed only a quarter-pound less than Marciano.

Moore also was a devastating puncher, whose 145 career knockouts is a record that probably never will be broken.

"To me, that was the only instance of a light-heavyweight fighting for the heavyweight title that made sense, since we weighed about the same," said Moore. Perhaps the greatest light-heavyweight of all time, who will be in Holmes' corner on Saturday night, "Otherwise, light-heavyweights tend to get intimidated by heavyweights, and they find out that hitting a heavyweight is a lot different than hitting a lightweight."

"Spinks is probably going to try to go right at Larry, and if he does, he's going to take a beating. If it be a case of a good little man against a good big man, and history shows that the good big man always wins."

## Lewis to lead U.S. in Japan

**TOKYO (R)** — Quadruple Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis heads the list of world class athletes in a two-day athletics meeting against the Soviet Union and Japan starting Saturday.

Lewis, 24, will race Vladimir Muravyev of the Soviet Union, silver medalist in last month's European Cup finals, and Japanese runners in the men's 100 metres on Saturday.

But he will not race compatriot Calvin Smith, the world 100-metre record holder who is running only in the 400-metre relay. American head coach Russ Rogers said Friday, Smith, who has been picked for the World Cup in Australia next month, said he will not run in the sprints because "I need some rest."

Californian triple jumper Willie Banks, who bettered the world record with a leap of 17.97 metres last June, said he was in good condition and hopes to make a good showing in Japan.

Lewis, who will also take part in the long jump and 400-metre relay, is on a team which includes other top performers like Olympic 200-metre silver medalist Kirk Baptiste, 5,000-metre runner Doug Padilla, the new Grand Prix champion, and former world javelin record holder Tom Petranoff.

The Soviet team includes world pole vault record holder Sergei Bubka in the pole vault and high jumpers Igor Paklin and Rudolf Povarnitsyn.

## Leventis climbing heights of African soccer

By Davis Thomas  
Reuters

**NAIROBI** — The 11-year history of the African Cup-Winners' Cup soccer competition is littered with the exploits of footballing ninjas who ripped the form book to shreds.

Since 1981, Stationery Stores of Nigeria, Agaza of Togo and Al-Ahly of Libya have all reached the final against the odds.

Nigerian third division club Leventis United is set to move a step closer to emulating those giants by reaching the semi-finals this weekend.

A 53rd-minute goal from John Ugoch in rain-drenched Senegal gave them a 1-0 victory over fan-favourite Jeanne D'Arc in the first leg of the quarter-final tie.

Leventis now need only to draw in front of their own fans to earn a showdown against Asante Kotoko of Ghana or AFC Leopards of Kenya.

It is a golden opportunity the Nigerians are unlikely to let slip against opponents who recently lost international Roger Mendo to French first division club Toulon.

Jeanne D'Arc have an impressive away record in previous rounds — a 1-0 victory over Renaissance in Morocco and a draw against MP Oran in Algeria. But their chances of further glory almost certainly sank in the mud of Dakar two weeks ago.

While Leventis are still wearing

"L plates" in the tough, competitive world of continental football, Kotoko and Leopards have passed the test.

Kotoko, who won the first leg 2-0 in Kumasi, have had more success, winning the prestigious Champions' Cup in 1970 and 1983 and finishing runners up in 1967, 1971 and 1973.

Leopards reached the Champions' Cup semi-finals in 1968 and later became a household name through their exploits in the East and Central Africa Championships — a gruelling annual tournament they won in 1979, 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Their bid for an historic fourth successive triumph was thwarted by compatriots and arch rivals Gor Mahia at the final hurdle in Sudan last January.

Goals by Sarah Mensah and Asare Boateng within 10 minutes soon after halftime in Ghana gave Kotoko a lead which Leopards

will find difficult to overcome. But the Kenyans showed in the closing stages that they can split the Ghanaian defence and only several fine saves by Jerry Adjei foiled the visitors of a precious away goal.

Adjei is likely to be busier than his counterpart, Mahmoud Abbas, in Nairobi on Saturday and how well he copes could be crucial.

Holders National SC of Egypt should have the easiest passage to the semi-finals after drawing 1-1 with surprise packets Dragons Oueme in Benin.

George Gormashie, one of several Ghanaians in the home team, gave the Dragons a dream start by converting a seventh-minute penalty.

But National levelled 12 minutes later when Taher Abou Zeid, the top scorer in the 1984 Nations' Cup finals, struck.

## Earthquake threatens 1986 World Cup

**ZURICH (R)** — The massive earthquake off the coast of Mexico has cast doubts on whether the 1986 soccer World Cup can be held in the country, a spokesman for the International Football Federation (FIFA) said Friday.

Guido Tognoni said FIFA had unofficial information that Mex-

ico City's Azteca Stadium, site for the opening and final contests as well as six other of the planned 52 games, had escaped damage in the quake. Games are to be played on 12 pitches across the country.

"If the stadiums are okay, then we don't want to consider changing the site," he told Reuters.

## Kasparov draws sixth game

**MOSCOW (R)** — Defending world chess champion Anatoly Karpov acquiesced to a draw with the white pieces after only 27 moves in the sixth game of his

match against challenger Garry Kasparov.

Kasparov deftly neutralised his opponent's advantage of the first move with a pawn sacrifice in-

tiated by his 16th move. Karpov found no reply but to allow a repetition of the position.

Experts close to the Karpov camp felt the course of the game had been almost certainly mapped out by the challenger and his aides in advance.

After appearing listless and distracted in the opening stage of the session, Kasparov rattled off his committal decision to sacrifice a pawn with surprising speed and grew in confidence as the effectiveness of his plan became evident.

## Tunisia, Jatar win; Lebanon upsets Syria

**ALGIERS (R)** — Tunisia beat South Yemen 2-1 and Jatar overcame Morocco 2-0 in the Palestine Cup under-19 soccer tournament Thursday night.

Tunisia, playing in qualifying group three in Sidi Bel Abbas, opened the score through Yakoubi, after 24 minutes but Oujdan equalised for South Yemen 10 minutes later.

Mounir El Baz got the winner after 54 minutes.

In Batna, Morocco dominated against Jatar for the first 20 min-

utes but failed to get a goal. Jatar opened the scoring after 30 minutes when Kalih ended a swift counter attack with an accurate header.

Morocco continued to dominate in the second half but again it was Jatar who scored through Khalaf, who slammed home a penalty after 70 minutes.

Jatar plays Iraq in the last group match Saturday to decide who will go into the semi-finals.

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2. Tender documents can be purchased on payment of a non-refundable sum of JD 160 from ARC representative in our liaison office in the Ministry of Transport or from Ma'an offices of ARC.  
3. The last date for submission of offers is 12.00 o'clock Sunday Dec. 1, 1985. The tenders are required to be submitted in a large sealed envelope, on which shall be written clearly the name and the number of the tender, and which should contain two sealed envelopes, one in respect of the technical offer and the other in respect of the financial offer. Sealed tenders are to be handed over to the Chief Clerk, ARC head office at Ma'an.  
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Director General.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.		
One sterling	1.3520/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3785/91	Canadian dollars
	2.8850/65	West German marks
	3.2445/60	Dutch guilders
	2.3670/700	Swiss francs
	58.27/32	Belgian francs
	8.7950/8050	French francs
	1941/1943	Italian lire
	242.10/20	Japanese yen
	8.4750/850	Norwegian crowns
	8.4225/325	Danish crowns
	10.4400/500	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	319.50/320.00	

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities drifted lower throughout the session but dealers said trading was quiet and selling interest small. The market showed no reaction to news U.S. Gross National Product rose 2.8 per cent in the third quarter. At 1430 Friday the FTSE 100 was down 8.0 at 1,298.8.

The firmest of sterling hit major exporting companies with ICI down 12p at 647 and Glaxo 15p off at 1,300. British Telecom was 6p lower at 198 on profit-taking after Thursday's gain while Vickers added 9p to 230 ahead of interim next week.

Government bonds held early gains of 1/4 point on the strength of sterling. Gilt and North American were firm.

Banking moved lower with Nat West 10p down at 629. Insurances were marked down at the opening on fears of claims arising from the Mexican earthquake but prices later steadied. Guardian Royal closed 2p down at 681 after 678.

Oils closed easier showing little reaction to reports that Iran's Kharg sea island terminal had suffered substantial damage in an Iraq air raid. Lasso fell 5p to 278 and showed no response to news of an Atlantic oil find. BP lost 5p to 536.

Properties were firm with London and Edinburgh Trust 15p higher at 325. In stores Woolworth added 12p to 478 on a brokers buy recommendation and Burton firmed 8p to 518.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you can consider seriously whatever changes you can wisely make and the policies under which you would best like to live and operate in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good morning to make the decisions that will affect your future for quite some time. Use wisdom in so doing.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Morning is best time for handling business affairs and later you can get into different activities and express yourself well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Come to a fine agreement with partners in the morning and then do your end of the work needed. Seek information you need.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Know how you desire your work to trend and you can come to a better understanding with your associates.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get most accomplished where finances are concerned before you go off with friends to fun places. Catch up on desk work.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to state your ideas to others in a positive way and then plan how to add to present income.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what it is that your mate wants of you in the future before you go out socially with good friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go after your private goals in a positive manner and you gain them easily. Reserve the evening for the one you love.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Higher-ups will gladly listen to you and give you backing in the morning, if you show your finest abilities.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to study into various schools of thought and philosophical matters, so plan to send to college since there is every opportunity for reaching the heights whether in educational, medical or legal fields.

## THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

- Unclouded
- Middle
- Verb
- England's shode
- Light tan
- Regrets deeply
- Certain
- Trouser
- Comp. pt.
- Don't
- External
- Landing place
- Absent
- Vehicle for
- Shoe
- Abilities
- Don't
- Electricity
- Particle
- Intestine
- Kashmir's land
- Material fever
- "Do... say"
- Rowlands of
- White poplar
- Independence
- Half feature
- Border on
- Command
- Avoid cleverly
- One belonging
- Stems in China
- July Holiday
- Scot. bilkade
- Stops
- Acoustic wood
- Male barks
- Contradicted
- Quilts de la
- Crime

DOWN

- Track sections
- Search
- A Gardner
- Be sick
- Made over
- Offensive
- Put on
- Show sign
- Drone
- Left mental
- Family circle
- Member
- Small hills
- Plunder works
- Ground area
- Asken bevine
- Old-time dir
- Aid in crime
- Taunts
- Lack
- Scopes
- Abominable
- snovman
- Old-time dir
- Beach, Fla.
- Lied or Aids
- Region in Fr.
- Brutal man
- In addition
- Gain
- Possie
- contraction
- Solitary

## Wheat sales rekindle U.S., EC trade row

BRUSSELS (R) — A slumbering farm trade war between the U.S. and the European Community (EC) has burst into life with a dispute over the sale of cheap wheat to Egypt, threatening uneasy truces over a range of other goods, officials said Thursday.

The Community late Wednesday night replied to a U.S. subsidised sale of 500,000 tonnes of wheat to Egypt with an announcement of higher export refunds for its own sales to the region, saying the move was necessary to protect traditional markets.

Officials said the decision was essentially intended as a warning shot and came after trade rumours that a similar U.S. sale to Algeria.

hitherto a virtually exclusive French reserve, was imminent. "We wanted them to know that we will be prepared to follow them down," one official said.

But diplomats say that with Washington under intense domestic pressure and facing a crisis in its farm sector, the Reagan administration is unlikely to abandon attempts to boost exports and tensions are set to mount further.

They said both sides were playing a "dangerous game" as the prospect of an all-out price battle could now lead to buyers withdrawing from the market in the hope of gaining windfall bargains at a later date, pushing depressed prices even lower.

The quarrel over wheat exports comes on top of numerous disputes ranging from pasta to citrus fruits which are now in danger of pushing their way back onto the trans-Atlantic menu.

U.S. grape growers are also trying to curb exports of European wine.

In June the U.S. announced a \$2 billion export drive to recapture markets it claimed were unfairly lost through the Community's use of export subsidies to bridge the gap between high internal prices and lower world market prices.

The so-called "biceps" programme, under which a certain amount of free government grain is given to traders to help them cut prices, was bitterly attacked by European farmers who argue it is the high dollar that gave U.S. competitors the edge.

Both sides have between some 65 millions of tonnes of unwanted grain and, with a better-than-expected harvest in Moscow this year, face the bleak prospect of declining sales.

The Egyptian sale is priced at just over \$110 a tonne, but according to Community grain experts it is in fact much lower as the price includes transport costs.

Community traders will now receive a subsidy of \$41.80 a tonne, an increase of \$10.60 on the previous offer.

Meanwhile, world wheat prices are languishing at seven-year lows because of oversupply.

## U.S. Congress body curbs textile flow

WASHINGTON (R) — A key congressional subcommittee Thursday approved sharply stricter quotas on Asian textile imports into the United States despite President Reagan's campaign against protectionism.

Sponsors said the bill aims to drastically cut back the growth of textile and clothing imports from Japan, China, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan which have been blamed for a loss of jobs and the decline in the domestic textile industry.

Imports from Canada and the European Community (EC) would not be affected.

The measure, which would cap growth in textile shipments to one per cent for some nations, passed the House of Representatives Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee on voice vote. It should pass the full committee on Sept. 26.

Support for the textile bill is sufficient for passage in both the opposition Democratic-controlled House and the Senate, House speaker Thomas P. O'Neill has said the House could also override an expected presidential veto.

House Democrats, meeting in closed session, later passed a resolution calling for passage of a comprehensive trade reform bill. They said both bills should pass the House this year.

The Democrats directed the full House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over all trade bills, to send to the House a major trade reform bill by Oct. 30.

"The purpose of this resolution is to stem the loss to this country of 3,500 jobs a day," Mr. O'Neill said. "President Reagan seems willing to preside over the deindustrialisation of America. We in the Congress are not."

The textile quotas and the Democratic resolution were the second and third illustrations this week of congressional impatience with Mr. Reagan's free trade policies.

Mr. Reagan has warned Congress that "a mindless stampede toward protectionism will be a one-way ticket to economic disaster."

Mr. Reagan and U.S. trade representative Mr. Clayton Yeutter have been asking Congress all week to hold off on trade bills until the administration develops a stronger trade policy.

The Senate Finance Committee voted on Monday to force Mr. Reagan to retaliate against countries which shut their markets to U.S. high-technology telecommunications products.

The Democrats, pointing to a record U.S. trade deficit of some \$150 billion and the growth of U.S. foreign debt, said they wanted the trade reform legislation to force sterner action against unfair trade practices by competing nations.

The bill would also call for more export financing, including programmes to counter foreign export subsidies.

The Democrats also called for further reductions in the federal budget deficit in hopes of bringing the value of the dollar down to a level to make U.S. exports more competitive.

## War catches up on Lebanese economy

BEIRUT (R) — Shops filled with Japanese videos, French food and Italian fashions have testified to the skill of many Lebanese in pursuing prosperity through a decade of war.

But the conflict is now hitting the economy at a quickening pace, making life difficult for the middle class and throwing the poor into despair.

Deadlocked over political reform, the government has largely neglected soaring inflation, unemployment and a rising public debt. The Lebanese pound has also fallen sharply.

The crisis was highlighted by Finance Minister Camille Chamoun's recent threat to resign.

He cited a failure to tackle the enormous financial crisis which threatens the very structure of the state with collapse and deprives the Lebanese people of the last glimmer of hope.

The pound has dropped to below 18 to the U.S. dollar from around six a year ago, fuelling inflation in a country dependent on imports for about 85 per cent of consumption.

"We're not worried about bombs any more but about our economy," said a bank manager. "Even my eight-year-old son talks about foreign exchange rates. He's worried whether my salary will continue to earn us a living, not about shelling."

Mr. Chamoun called for the state to halt petrol subsidies and double prices to help avert bankruptcy.

Oil and grain subsidies account for an estimated 10 billion pounds (\$550 million) of the 42 billion pound (\$2.4 billion) public debt.

Central Bank Vice-Governor Majid Jughblat told Reuters the bank would spend about seven billion pounds (\$390 million) on fuel subsidies in 1985, bringing public debt to about 55 billion pounds (\$3 billion) by December.

"This creates a huge money supply and adds to inflation," currently running at about 70 per cent on an annual basis, compared with around 30 per cent last year, he said.

Heavy "domestic" state borrowing to cover mounting expenditure is boosting the deficit. Defence now takes 27 per cent of budget allocations against 17 per cent in 1982, financial sources say.

Deprived of customs duties by militia controlling ports and able to collect only a fraction of needs from other taxes, the state borrows over half of its expenditure, the sources say.

The state used treasury bills and loans to cover up to 95 per cent its budget, a well-informed financial source said.

"There is no consolidated account of state finance," the official 1985 deficit is 1.8 billion pounds (\$100 million) for the

14 billion pound (\$780 million) budget. But the sources say a more accurate deficit figure is 11 billion pounds (\$610 million).

"The government's figure just includes ministry and selected state agency figure, not the whole thing," former finance minister Mr. Elias Saba said. "There is no consolidated account of state finance."

Mr. Jughblat said that to finance government spending the bank depleted its foreign exchange reserves to \$300 million in January from \$2 billion four years ago. They have now risen to \$900 million, he added.

The pound's fall has helped to turn the balance of payments from a deficit of about \$1.3 billion in 1984 to an \$80 million surplus in May this year, largely because of a sharp fall in demand for expensive imports.

Mr. Jughblat said the pound's fall produced an investment spree in the second quarter of 1985 as Lebanese abroad bought property at home with foreign currency.

But for people who never left the country, the weaker pound is only one aspect of an economic crisis likely to worsen until the fighting stops.

In Israel's 1982 invasion and more fighting in 1983, some 80 per cent of Lebanon's factories were destroyed, Mr. Jughblat said.

## 'Unemployment is an atomic bomb'

Mr. Adnan Kanan, employment director at the labour ministry, said that with the destruction of tourism and other industries, unemployment was now about 28 per cent.

"This includes some 150,000 fighters, mostly unskilled youths," he said.

Unemployment is an atomic bomb, but it is hidden now because so many young people belong to militias," he said.

Gulf states have been an important outlet for surplus Lebanese labour since the 1970s and remittances are a main prop for the economy. But jobs in the Gulf are now harder to find because of declining oil revenues, Mr. Kanan said.

Bankers say the economic decline has started to hit the banking sector. Last year, the central bank had to save a medium-size bank from collapse.

Financial sources say up to 10 banks face serious liquidity problems, several having lost heavily in foreign exchange dealings.

Other forms of business, such as letters of credit, are at a minimum, they add.

Of some 45 billion pounds (\$2.5 billion) on loan to the private sector in March 1985, about 10 per cent were clearly "bad debts", while another 20 per cent were held by debtors facing temporary problems, Mr. Saba said.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## World Bank plans to increase lending to poor countries

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank said Thursday it planned to increase lending to developing countries over the next three years and hoped to convince wealthy nations to provide more funds.

The bank, in its annual report and at briefings for reporters, said that while loan demand slowed as a result of the debt crisis and virtual economic paralysis in sub-Saharan Africa, this was only a temporary aberration.

Bank officials said it was now anticipated the bank would lend about \$12 billion to \$13.5 billion in the year ending next June 30, a small but significant increase from last year's level of \$11.4 billion in loans actually committed for projects.

More importantly, the bank said that over the next three years it hoped to provide loans totalling \$40 billion to \$45 billion, a significant increase.

The new lending requirements, according to the officials, are a signal that the bank will need a major cash infusion from its member countries, an issue that will be discussed at length at next month's annual meeting of the World Bank in Seoul.

The officials declined to speculate on how large an increase in capital the loan plans would require, noting it depended on the agency's own borrowing programme and other factors.

The new outlook by the bank was issued against a backdrop of growing trade protectionism, deep concerns about the still volatile debt crisis, and a U.S. economy that appeared to be growing stronger but had a number of major problems including huge budget and trade deficits.

The bank acknowledged that it has been examining exactly what role it should play in a sharply changed international economic landscape but that certain new directions had already been decided upon.

Traditionally, the bank has provided funding to help countries build the basic underpinnings for economic strength — schools, roads, communications, water and sewerage systems.

But when it became apparent that many countries had gone into deep debt in an attempt to speed up the process of development, the bank noted that there had been some progress in the Third World during the past year, it said there were still major concerns.

It has noted in the past that its ability to accomplish economic reform depended heavily on the ability of the bank and the IMF to persuade countries that temporary belt-tightening would ensure better times in the future.

But this has been increasingly difficult, the report said. It also said the bank had become increasingly aware of the impact its projects and policies had on the environment.

In the past the bank, in its attempt to improve the welfare of poor people, had given environmental issues a back seat.

## GCC to ease tariff rules

ABU DHABI (R) — Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) customs directors agreed in principle to abolish double tariffs on foreign goods reexported within the GCC at a meeting in Dubai Wednesday local newspapers reported.

They quoted Mr. Abdullah Al Juwais, GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, as saying draft regulations would be drawn up in consultation with member states, some of which now impose protective tariffs on reexports.

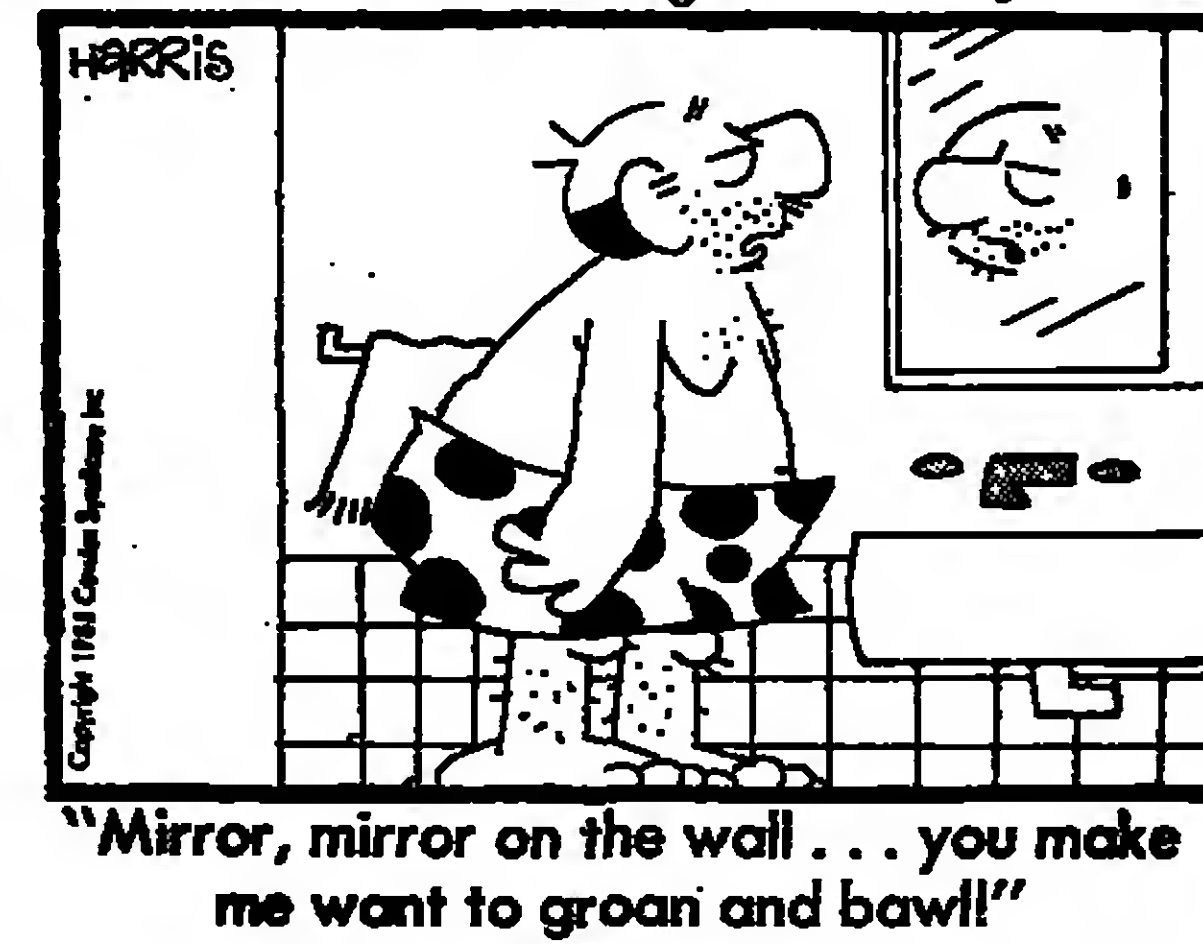
Under the regulations goods imported into a GCC state could be reexported duty free to another member of the grouping, which comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

The six have already eliminated customs tariffs on goods produced within the GCC and standardised import tariffs under a 1983 joint economic agreement.

Mr. Al-Juwais was quoted as saying the deadline for implementation of the united tariffs was March 1987.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RODOP

DOREL

EUMMUS

CELLOA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "OXIDE LUNGE PURVEY RACIAL"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OXIDE LUNGE PURVEY RACIAL

Answer: What milk is for a cat — THE "LAP" OF LUXURY



# Pretoria announces pullout from Angola amid world condemnation

PRETORIA (Agencies) — South Africa has announced the withdrawal of its troops from Angola amid international condemnation of its military operations in the region.

Gen. Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defence Force, said Thursday that a raiding party of about 500 troops had been ordered to return to their bases in Namibia (South West Africa) after an incursion into Angola in pursuit of Namibian guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the white opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) demanded the sacking of three government ministers after an official admission that South Africa helped right-wing guerrillas in Mozambique in breach of a peace treaty with Maputo.

"I am disgusted at the revelations that we have been involved in clandestine support for the Renamo terrorist movement in Mozambique," the PFP's spokesman on foreign affairs, Colin Eglin, said in a statement Thursday night.

He called for the sacking of Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Louis Nel, deputy minister responsible for information and previously Pk Botha's deputy.

"They must go now, go immediately," said Mr. Eglin. "They should have gone yesterday."

Pk Botha admitted Wednesday that South Africa had violated a peace pact signed with Mozambique in March last year, under

which each country pledged not to help guerrillas fighting the other.

Among other things, Pretoria had built an airstrip for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, known as the MNR or Renamo, said Mr. Botha.

Angola says that this week's South African raid into its territory was intended to save Angolan UNITA rebels from an Angolan government offensive, although Pretoria insists the attack was aimed against the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Two SWAPO fighters were shot dead in one of several skirmishes in the Angolan bush, while there were no South African casualties, Pretoria said.

Angola said Friday its forces had recaptured the town of Cazombo in eastern Mozambique province from South African and UNITA rebel forces and that a South African officer had been killed.

A Defence Ministry communique quoted by the official ANGOP news agency said Angolan troops expelled the occupiers Thursday.

Angola has so far made no mention of an announced withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and the United Nations Security Council is due to meet in

New York to consider an Angolan charge of armed invasion by South African troops.

Earlier the Defence Ministry in Luanda said a South African medical officer named "Kpael" had been killed in a clash near Cazombo, which lies 765 kilometres north of the Namibian (South West African) frontier in the north-east of Mozambique province, near the Zambian and Zaire borders.

The Angolans did not elaborate on the reported presence of South African soldiers in Cazombo, one of two major objectives of a government drive against rebels of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The other is the main UNITA base at Jamba near Mavinga, 250 kilometres north of Namibia in Kuando-Kubango province.

The Angolans said Thursday a South African armoured column had reached the area in a bid to save UNITA forces from defeat, and that a direct clash between Angolan and South African forces appeared imminent.

ANGOP quoted Defence Minister Col. Pedro Maria Tonbo, known as "pedale", as saying the South African intervention had "unmasked the racist" and that Pretoria's claim that it was acting against Namibian SWAPO guerrillas was merely an attempt to confuse international opinion.

He repeated Angolan assertions that there were no gue-

rrillas of Sam Nujoma's South West African People's Organisation, which has been waging a 20-year bush war against South African forces from bases in Angola, in either Moxico or Kuando-Kubango provinces.

South Africa's PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, interviewed on state-run radio Friday, dismissed government claims that its violations of the Nkomati Accord were only technical.

"I do not really understand the difference between being technically dead and really dead," said Mr. Slabbert. "You either honour an accord or you do not."

He added that the government "screams blue murder whenever anybody from outside pretends to advise on our domestic affairs, but it seems to find it necessary to intervene in the affairs of neighbouring countries, even to the extent of determining what kind of government there should be."

Mr. Botha said on the radio that Maputo must have understood that South African personnel had flown into Mozambique over the past year to see the rebels in an attempt to mediate in ceasefire talks.

Maputo had asked Pretoria last year to help bring the two sides in Mozambique together, he said. Meanwhile the Rev. Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was charged Friday with internal security offences and freed on bail, court officials said.



SEARCH FOR VICTIMS: Rescue workers today, after an earthquake struck (AP wirephoto) swarm over a toppled building in Mexico City.

## Reagan defies critics, praises Machel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has praised Mozambique's President Samora Machel as conservatives in Congress bitterly denounced the move and filed legislation to provide U.S. aid for anti-Machel rebels.

Mr. Machel, responding to the president's call for better relations with his southern African nation, endorsed Mr. Reagan's efforts to persuade South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy of racial separation.

Mr. Reagan, after talks with Mr. Machel at the White House, praised the Marxist leader for signing a non-aggression pact with Pretoria last year.

"As a result of his personal foresight and courage, cross-border violence in the region has been reduced and a more constructive relationship with South Africa begun," he said.

"I was impressed today with President Machel's sincere desire to improve the lot of his people," Mr. Reagan added.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile,

conservatives who normally are Mr. Reagan's staunchest allies reacted bitterly and retaliated by introducing legislation to provide \$5 million in 1986 and \$5 million in 1987 for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), a rebel group seeking to overthrow Mr. Machel.

Republican Senator Malcolm Wallop said Mr. Reagan's willingness to welcome Machel to the White House shows "the policy of the United States remains without moral principle."

He said Mr. Machel's "pro-Soviet Communist government was established in 1975 and has ruled Mozambique by repression and the application of Communist economics."

While Republican congressmen who are also sponsoring the aid bill faulted the State Department and the National Security Council for giving Mr. Reagan bad advice on Mr. Machel's visit, Sen. Wallop laid the blame squarely on Mr. Reagan.

"It's a mistake the chief ex-

ecutive could have and should have avoided," he said.

He and the other sponsors, Republican Representative Dan Burton and Robert Dornan, said U.S. arguments Mr. Machel is loosening ties with Moscow are wrong.

"He is deeply in bed with the entire Soviet Bloc" and is only seeking U.S. financial aid because he faces an economic and military disaster, Mr. Burton said.

He and Mr. Dornan also said secret briefings by the Central Intelligence Agency have convinced them the MNR is on the verge of toppling Mr. Machel's regime.

Senior administration officials, however, have made clear Washington's lack of interest in the MNR.

Defying his conservative critics, Mr. Reagan said Thursday's meeting "underscored the determination of the United States to continue to play an active and constructive role" in Southern Africa and he called on Mr. Machel to move towards democracy.

## 20 killed in Philippines demonstration

MANILA (R) — At least 20 people were killed and dozens wounded Friday when police opened fire during a demonstration by farmers and striking bus drivers in the central Philippines, a military spokesman said.

The provincial military commander said police started shooting when a gun was fired from among about 2,000 demonstrators.

Col. Arnulfo Obillos said the shooting broke out as police tried to clear a human barricade blocking the road at Escalante, about 100 kilometres north of Bacolod, capital of Negros Occidental province.

In Cebu in the central Philippines, soldiers charged a barricade on the outskirts of the city and arrested 167 strikers, 10 of whom were injured.

The protests were called to mark the declaration of martial law by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972. It was lifted in 1981.

Trucks of soldiers in full battle gear patrolled Cebu's streets while others guarded key intersections and buildings following a full alert declared by the acting armed forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos.

A police spokesman said soldiers charged at strikers behind a barricade of tree trunks, blazing car tyres and sandbags when demonstrators lobbed rocks at them.

Three people were arrested earlier in Cebu and police reported at least two shooting incidents, one involving shots fired at a government vehicle. No one was reported hurt.

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## Celebrities raise \$1m to fight AIDS

LOS ANGELES (R) — Hollywood stars, led by Elizabeth Taylor, turned out in force Tuesday night to raise \$1 million to fight AIDS, to hear Presi-

Reagan promise more funds seek a cure — and to pay tribute to AIDS victim Rock Hudson, "is our brother," Taylor said. Hudson, the star of 63 films, "is someone we have loved and broken bread with," AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) breaks down the body's immunity to disease. It was a glittering gala benefit night of diamonds and laughter touched with the sadness of a fearful

monstrous and laughter touched with the sadness of a fearful monster who told how her three-year-old son died of the disease. Film and television stars, such as Shirley MacLaine and Mario Thomas, recalled loving friends to the cause.

## Farmer kills 3, hurts 8 with sword

SHIMONOSEKI, Japan (R) — A 37-year-old farmer with a history of mental trouble ran wild with a traditional sword in this western port, killing three people and wounding eight before police caught him. Police said they arrested the farmer after he murdered his 72-year-old mother with his father's 60 centimetre long sword and then attacked other people on the streets and in their homes on a housing estate. Two of the injured were children who were in serious condition.

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## Quake turns Mexico City into 'a war zone'

MEXICO CITY (R) — Tower blocks, including hotels, swayed and collapsed like cards when Mexico's worst earthquake devastated large areas of the capital and officials predicted the death toll would run into "many thousands".

The quake, measuring 7.8 on the Richter Scale, rolled in from the Pacific Ocean at 7.19 a.m. Thursday. It lasted three minutes and turned the centre of Mexico City into what looked like a war zone.

Many tall buildings crumbled while others leaned precariously to one side, leaving their future in doubt. The city's central boulevard, the Paseo de la Reforma, was among the worst-hit areas.

The top three storeys of the Continental Hotel, on the next corner to Reuters' Mexico Bureau, collapsed. Hours after the quake the casualty toll in the building was still not known. Rescue teams were still burrowing into the rubble Thursday night.

Dozens of office blocks were, totally destroyed but most of them had few employees inside because the quake hit the city of 18 million people just before the start of the morning rush hour.

But the city's judicial police building crumbled in a shower of masonry. Officials said they feared scores of policemen may have been killed.

An entire wing of the city's General Hospital collapsed in a heap, but it was not immediately known how many doctors or patients were trapped or killed.

Several schools were also demolished. At least one of them, on the Avenue Frey Servando Teresa de Mier, was known to have many pupils inside, but most of the other schools had not yet opened for the day.

As police cars, ambulances, Red Cross trucks and vehicles with cranes sped up and down Reforma, tens of thousands of people who had arrived for work lined the boulevard because it was unsafe to enter their buildings.

Mexican Television, broadcasting from makeshift studios in the southern San Angel district because its central studios were badly damaged, and radio stations, broadcast continuous appeals for blood donors.

The quake devastated only a relatively small part of the capital — about 30 square kilometres.

## Bolivia declares state of siege